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Logan-Walter Bill Vetoed; Hub's Water Department Ends Year With Surplus

The World's Day—At a Glance

Dec. 18, 1940

In New England: Water Department Surplus

The City of Boston will end the year 1940 with a surplus of nearly $500,000 in its Water Department—the third successive year of surplus it was announced today. [Details: Page 13.]

The Massachusetts State Milk Control Board was censured at a public hearing for its action on ruling affecting use of paper containers. [Details: Page 11.]

Seventy-seven per cent of Harvard College students favor all possible material aid to Britain and 55 per cent are willing to fight "if necessary," a sample poll disclosed. [Details: Page 13.]

Economies plus revenue boosts enabled the Commonwealth of Massachusetts to end the 1939-40 biennium with a $5,395,804 budgetary surplus. [Details: Page 13.]

Walter S. Morgan, State Comptroller in Massachusetts from 1928 to 1932, was appointed to his former post today by Governor Saltonstall. [Details: Page 1.]

Investigation of job-selling rumors at New England Army camps brought Federal charges against four men in the District Court at Boston. [Details: Page 1.]

In Washington: Logan-Walter Bill Veto Sustained

The House voted to sustain President Roosevelt's veto of the Logan-Walter bill, killing the legislation for this session of Congress.

Secretary of the Navy Knox announced awards of contracts for construction of 40 additional destroyers at an estimated cost of $254,384,875, together with contracts for expansion of shipbuilding facilities to cost about $8,300,000. [Details: Page 3.]

The Dies Committee has subpoenaed five witnesses from "the aircraft industry in Southern California" to appear in Washington to testify concerning alleged sabotage in the defense program, said Representative Jerry Voorhis (D) of California.

By executive order the President today broadened the powers of the new Priorities Board to assure a right of way for defense orders over private and export contracts.

Secretary of State Hull announced that United States Ambassador William Phillips would return soon to his post at Rome. The announcement indicated a change in plans, inasmuch as it had been expected that Mr. Phillips would not return to Italy for several months, if at all.

Air and Sea: Weather Balks London Raid

Britain was spared its usual nightly air attacks as adverse weather apparently kept Germany's air fleet grounded during the day and night. [Details: Page 9.]

British bombers returned over Germany to drop fresh bombs on the vital industrial city of Mannheim, which had been bombed for seven hours by the R. A. F. the night before. [Details: Page 9.]

Switzerland protested and demanded reparations after reportedly ascertaining that bombs dropped on Basel on the night of Dec. 16 were of British origin. [Details: Page 9.]

Two large tankers radioed in messages picked up by Mackay in New York that they had been attacked by submarines about 850 miles off the northern tip of Scotland, indicating that another British convoy was under fire. The ships were the 10,746-ton Dutch tanker Pendrecht, and the 9,860-ton Norwegian Dalfonn.

A British motor torpedoboat was credited by the Admiralty with sinking a large armed supply ship off the Belgian coast.

Albanian Front: Fires in Strategic Pass

Fires at Klisoura, a strategic pass in Albania and one of the immediate goals of the advancing Greeks, were believed by Greeks to be a sign of Italian evacuation of the pass. [Details: Page 7.]

Along the coast Greeks were reported nearing the port of Valona, having passed and encircled the small port of Palermo.

In Europe: Hitler Makes Unannounced Speech

Berlin (AP)—Adolf Hitler made an unannounced address to 5,000 cadets about to receive commissions. The meeting was closed and the address was not published.

Berlin (AP)—Movement of German troops into Italy was denied, despite reports of American radio commentators of new German military aid to Italy.

London (AP)—Britain strengthened its protest to Spain over Spanish infringement of Tangier. [Details: Page 1.]

Bern, Switzerland (AP)—Return of former Vice-Premier Laval to "partial favor" at Vichy was believed impending as a result of German pressure. [Details: Page 5.]

Bucharest, Rumania (AP)—All workers' associations were outlawed in Rumania today under a Government decree. Trade unionism, 400 years old, was abolished in 1938 and the present associations or syndicates patterned on the Italian co-operative plan then were founded.

Vichy, France (AP)—Official Government decrees today deprived 15 judges of their posts under the application of new French laws forbidding Jews from holding Government offices.

National: Army Forms Alaskan Ski Unit

Anchorage, Alaska (AP)—The Army organized a ski unit at its Alaskan base here today. While 90 men were mastering ski patrol operations, other units were out in the snow with antiaircraft guns studying the art of camouflage in brush and snow.

War in Africa: Ethiopian Revolt Progresses

Ethiopian revolt against the Italians is making progress and is receiving every encouragement from the British Government, according to a statement made in Parliament by Richard Austen Butler, Undersecretary of Foreign Affairs. [Details: Page 4.]

British advance in Italy's Libyan desert was reported nearing the port of Bardia, some units running beyond the port in an attempt at an encircling movement. [Details: Pages 1 and 4.]

Somaliland raid by a strong British force has pushed 35 miles into Italian territory and brought the raiders to El Wak in Jubaland, the Italians suffering about 50 casualties.

Americas: Camacho to Change Railway Rule

Mexico, D. F. (AP)—President Camacho, seeking a solution for problems of Mexico's worker-managed National Railways, has decided to abolish the workers' management and replace it with a joint board of four Government and three union representatives, a spokesman of the railway union said today. The National Railways are heavily in debt.

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Four Charged With Plotting At Fort Devens

Conspiracy to commit larceny on government property is the specific charge against them.

Federal charges of a "conspiracy that may well approach, in its impediment of national defense, the realm of sabotage," highlighted arraignment of four men before United States Commissioner Howard W. Robbins at the Federal Building today.

While details of charges of the alleged conspiracy at Fort Devens were not elaborated on, Robert W. Meserve, Assistant United States Attorney in charge of investigating job selling and wage collecting complaints at Fort Devens and Camp Edwards, indicated that a full-dress drive is under way to clean up any such conditions, and that other arrests will probably follow.

Four Arraigned

Those arraigned gave the names of Anthony Petrillo, Gaetano E. De Leo, Gaetano Amore, all of East Boston, and Carmen A. D'Amore, of the West End. They pleaded not guilty of conspiracy to commit larceny on Government property.

They were held in $5,000 bail apiece.

The men, it was learned, had been employed at Fort Devens.

James F. Morelli, defense counsel, in pleading for smaller bail characterized the Government's case as "a small matter."

At this point, United States Attorney Edmund J. Brandon interjected: "I can't let this statement go unchallenged. It is my belief that possibly other charges will be lodged against these men and others. It is important that they be here.

No Mere Larceny

"This may be no mere little larceny," Mr. Brandon continued, "it may well approach, in its impediment to national defense, the realm of sabotage in the building of these cantonments."

In arguing for high bail, Mr. Meserve disclosed that the Federal Grand Jury is examining recent rumors that jobs were being sold at the camps, and that jobs were sometimes awarded on the basis of political preferment.

"We are serving notice on the racketeers," said Mr. Meserve, "that we are not tolerating things of that sort in our defense effort."

The men arraigned today were arrested by U. S. Marshals at midnight last night.

Axis at the Crossroads: What Will Next Move Be?

Hitler's choice: Seizure of all France for drive on Britain or aid to Italians.

By Maj. James Ross
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Out of the fog surrounding Vichy comes such conflicting impressions and theories that the American man in the street finds himself much confused as to whether Marshal Pétain's summary removal of Pierre Laval is in or out of step with Reichsführer Hitler's plans. Clarification may be brought about by re-examination of Germany's military objectives and necessities, forgetting the Vichy Government's politics.

The defeat of Britain—a defeat which, when France fell appeared to be but a few days off—is still the major objective. Does Britain fall, the war in Europe is won; British successes in North Africa, Grecian victories in Albania, become just so much wasted effort Anything favoring that eventuality must be pushed, those things not directly pertinent must be discarded. So runs the German military conception.

This is sound. It is based on the principle of the objective, one of the cardinal principles of war, and one by which the Nazi war machine has been governed ever since this struggle began.

Today Italy is limping. Axis initiative must be regained. To give Italy direct aid in Albania would require a major military effort, either via Rumania, through Bulgaria, possibly rocking the Russian balance; or through Yugoslavia, involving probable conflict with that nation and again troubling the Russo-Balkan waters.

Tremendous Risks Involved

A third way would be through Italy, involving movement through the bottle-neck of the Brenner and other passes open to air attack, and requiring a final overseas transhipment open to British submarines and air attacks. A connected overseas movement to North Africa faces passage of the Mediterranean now dominated by British sea power.

A fourth movement to aid Italy would be through unoccupied France, down the Rhone Valley and thence to Italy over the Cor-

Continued on Page 6, Column 6

Mussolini's choice: Plea for German aid, or defensive campaign, or peace overtures.

By R. Maillard Stead
Military Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Dec. 18—Britain's own brand of Blitzkrieg in Africa, in the opinion of responsible spokesmen here, may well have shortened the war by at least a year.

Consolidation of British gains in what has become the "campaign in Libya," has placed Premier Mussolini in a position where he must choose between three limited lines of military action.

Whichever he chooses the effect, service circles here are confident, will injure his prestige with the Italian people, and will, in all probability, prove to the advantage of Britain.

Mussolini's Choices

These are the alternatives:

1. He can fight a stubborn defensive action against Britain and Greece in the hope of staging counterattacks with the now retreating troops that have to be re-inforced and supplied under the guns of the British navy and the bombs of the R. A. F.
2. He can invoke speedy German aid on Reichsführer Hitler's terms.
3. He can sue his enemies for peace.

Thus Britain's highly successful six-day Britzkrieg in the Western desert which ran the Italians straight out of Egypt after they spent nearly three months establishing themselves there has blasted a surprisingly sudden and serious hole in the Axis military front, depriving the dictators of the initiative, and compelling them to think up a riposte from an unexpectedly unpromising position.

How Hitler Could Help

Leaving out of the consideration for the moment the possibility that Il Duce's hand may be forced by public opinion in Italy or that the Germans may allow the Fascists to get out of their present embarassing situation as best they may, Herr Hitler's methods of assisting his partner are seen to be these:

1. The invasion of Britain, that has been so long threatened.
2. More pressure on France to secure the use of French Mediterranean bases and what is left to the Vichy Government of France's Navy.
3. The stiffening of the Italian Army by taking over the military administration in Italy without a generous accompaniment of manpower.
4. The sending of troops into Italy through the Brenner Pass or Occupied France in an attempt to forestall any British seizure that might begin to look possible.
5. The dispatch of Nazi forces now in Rumania over and through Bulgaria and Yugoslavia to attack the Greek flank.
6. The drastic intensification

Continued on Page 6, Column 7

Saltonstall Calls Morgan Back To Office of State Comptroller

Walter Sydney Morgan, who served as State Comptroller from 1928 to 1932, was nominated to return to that $6,500-a-year position today when Gov. Leverett Saltonstall sent a list of appointments to the Executive Council for confirmation. If confirmed, Mr. Morgan will automatically become also a member of the State Commission on Administration and Finance.

Mr. Morgan will succeed George E. Murphy, who was originally appointed State Comptroller in 1932 by Gov. Joseph B. Ely. Mr. Murphy, a Democrat, previously served two years as First Deputy State Auditor. He was reappointed by Gov. James M. Curley.

Governor Saltonstall on several occasions praised Mr. Murphy's work in the installation of the new accrual accounting system under which a closer watch can be maintained over State expenditures.

His Background

Mr. Morgan received his general education at the Ricker Classical Institute, Houlton, Maine, Colby College, and Boston University. Later he graduated from Bryant and Stratton commercial school and the New York University School of Commerce, Accounts, and Finance.

After teaching school in Billerica and Newport Mr. Morgan engaged in private accounting work in New York. In 1911 he became resident manager of the Pace Institute, Boston, and was named Dean in 1917. Also from that time he has been engaged in the practice of accountancy as a partner of Morgan and Morgan. From 1921 to 1932, when he first became State Comptroller, Mr. Morgan was dean of the Morgan School of Accountancy and Finance. He is a certified public accountant.

Other Vacancies

At the same time Governor Saltonstall appointed Ralph H. Osborn of West Roxbury to succeed Earnest W. Barnes as State Director of Marine Fisheries. Mr. Barnes has resigned from that $5,000-a-year position. Mr. Osborn has been connected with Marine Fisheries throughout his career beginning as an office boy in an oyster company after his graduation from high school.

The only vacancies in major State positions not yet filled by the Governor now are the State Commissioner of Public Works and members of the State Racing Commission. John W. Beal, State Commissioner of Public Works, came to the end of his term in that $7,500 a year position on Dec. 4 as did Harold R. Allen, who received $4,000 a year as a member of the Racing Commission.

Juliana Visiting White House

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18—President and Mrs. Roosevelt today welcomed to the White House Crown Princess Juliana, heiress to the throne of the Netherlands, whence the Roosevelt forefathers migrated to the New World three centuries ago.

The two-day visit of the Crown Princess was described by the State Department as purely informal, in keeping with her role as a refugee Princess, yet she forms an important link in the chain of national rulers with whom the President of the United States has had personal contact in the last decade.

Children Left in Canada

The Princess was accompanied to Washington by Rear Admiral de Vos van Steenwyk, her Chamberlain, and Baroness de Vos, her Lady-in-Waiting. Her two children, Princess Beatrix and Princess Irene, she left in Canada. Her mother, Queen Wilhelmina, and her husband, Prince Bernhard zu Lippe-Biesterfeld, are in London with the refugee Dutch Government.

The program of entertainment arranged for Princess Juliana includes a semi-state dinner at the White House, a concert at Constitution Hall by the National Symphony orchestra, a drive to Mt. Vernon with Mrs. Roosevelt, and a small reception at the Netherlands Legation.

The Princess arrived at the Union Station at 1:15 p. m., and was met by officials from the State Department and the Netherlands Legation. She has consented to receive press women during her stay but has warned that she will answer no questions.

Incident of Childhood

Both in their Dutch background and in their democratic ways, the Roosevelts expect to find they have much in common with their Princess guest.

In advance of the Princess' arrival the Netherlands Information Bureau here issued her biography, describing her heritage as one of democracy. "Wilhelmina," it pointed out, "took no chances of press and public adulation persuading Juliana that she was more than a representative of the Dutch people.

"As a little girl she stood on the balcony of the Royal Palace in The Hague, Holland, watching multitudes below cheering their Queen. Someone had told the girl that someday she would be Queen Now she looked at her mother beside her. 'Mama' she asked, 'do all those people belong to me?'

"Wilhelmina, Queen of the Netherlands, smiled at Crown Princess Juliana as she answered.

"'No, my child, you belong to those people.'"

The Information Bureau also insisted that the Crown Princess is not seeking pity citing her recent radio statement, "Pity is for the weak, and our terrible fate has made us stronger than ever before."

Picture: Page 9.

National 'Rededication' Jan. 20

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18—President Roosevelt has given instructions that Jan. 20, first third-term inauguration day in the Nation's history shall be observed as a day of "rededication and reconsecration."

In accord with the President's wishes, Joseph E. Davies, Chairman of the Inaugural Committee, is urging "the whole country" to set aside "some period in the course of the day to participate in the inaugural ceremonies as a manifestation of the solidarity, unity, power and glory of our institutions and the greatness of our people.

"We hope that in every schoolhouse, in every auditorium, in every club house, union, grange hall and other gathering places of our citizens, our people will meet and make this day one of rededication to the struggle against modern tyranny," he said in an address last night.

Inaugural events authorized thus far include a parade of approximately two hours in length; a reception for visiting governors; and a concert on Jan. 19. The customary inaugural ball was ruled out as not in keeping with the serious tenor of the occasion.

A special Latin American celebration emphasizing the "Good Neighbor" policy of President Roosevelt and Vice-President-Elect Wallace is also under consideration.

The inaugural parade, to traverse the famous Pennsylvania Avenue route, will be chiefly a cross section of the Nation's defense, including West Point Cadets, Naval Academy Midshipmen, CCC companies, and a regiment of men under selective service.

Inaugural ceremonial stands on Capitol Hill are nearing completion. The President's reviewing stand, to be built in front of the White House is being designed according to his own instructions.

A Housing and Hospitality Committee has opened headquarters at the Willard Hotel for registration of rooms in private homes for inaugural visitors.

Loan of Guns to Britain Is Proposed by President; Italians Smile in Captivity

Prisoner army marches back into Egypt almost without guards as British press on.

CAIRO, Egypt, Dec. 18 (AP)—Italian troops were reported today by the British Royal Air Force to be falling back toward Derna, 150 miles west of the present fighting around Bardia. They are being harassed by bombs and machine guns.

Derna is about 80 miles west of Tobruk, which had been expected to be the next Italian defense point after the imminently threatened fall of Bardia, 15 miles inside Libya.

By Harold G. Laycock
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SALUM, Egypt, Dec. 18—As the last unimprisoned Italian soldier shakes the dust of Egypt from his heels, at last I have caught up to Britain's streaking warfront.

I am writing this despatch on the magnificent Italian-constructed "Via Vittoria," linking Sidi Barrani with Bardia—which as the inscription on a monument on the road declares links the "sands of Libya with the sands of Egypt." As we race ahead, the car runs between two mile-long columns of green-coated chattering men marching back cheerfully and with relief toward internment.

The sight of more than 8,000 Italian prisoners winding gaily through mists of sand which drift across this plain of bleached nothingness is cinematic in its unrealism. They curl endlessly into the distance, four abreast with one English Tommy alongside every 500 or 600 men. Even he is not needed. They march meekly back from the front to Sidi Barrani or Matruh without escort with as much obedient docility as the Italian transport drivers I watched a short while ago at Buqbuq driving water trucks from point to point alone.

There at Buqbuq, in a long shallow valley, many more thousands of prisoners sprawl across the morning's cold gray sand. Here are the rich wells of the western desert. Last night I watched masses of prisoners huddle in a corner farthest from the wells while Italian bombers roared low to unload their cargoes by the light of magnesium flares upon the target they neither had time to block nor poison in their pell-mell evacuation. Across the bay, 30 miles distant, Badia was canopied in the spectacular pyrotechnics of an anti-aerial barrage as the remorseless Blenheims attacked time after time the headquarters of the disintegrating Italian Tenth Army.

Prisoners at Breakfast

Before leaving Buqbuq, I watched interminable files of prisoners receive breakfast—each man a can of captured Italian bullybeef and a packet of Italian biscuits to each pair.

The British officer in charge told me that enormous stores of foodstuffs and petrol had been collected during the rout but that there was a conspicuous lack of metals, neither steel helmets nor barbed wire being anywhere in evidence. He did not thank me too profusely for bringing in three tattered Libyans who had trudged up to my car on the white desert beach and begged sanctuary from their hopeless truancy. Provisions would be enough for all, he asserted, if his sentry system worked to prevent prisoners from rejoining the rear of the food queue after their first helping.

On past an Italian kilometer post soundly counseling "He who hesi-

Continued on Page 8, Column 3

British batter Bardia and imperil Italian retreat: Page 4.

By a Staff Artist

In the News

The Tangier International Zone is shown above while the strategic location of the area is indicated in the lower map.

Tangier Issue: Britain Takes Firmer Stand

LONDON, Dec. 18 (AP)—Britain is protesting vigorously against Spain's policy in Tangier, Mr. Richard Austen Butler, Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs, told the House of Commons today.

Spanish troops occupied that internationalized port in Morocco last Summer and last week Spain assumed full charge of the administration there.

The Spanish action in dismissing non-Spanish employees of the international administration of the Tangier neutral zone, Dec. 13, drew an immediate formal protest from the British Consul General, Mr. Butler said.

He then added that Spain's action, "with all the consequences which flow from it, has now been vigorously taken up by His Majesty's Ambassador (Sir Samuel Hoare) with the Spanish Government."

By J. Emlyn Williams
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Dec. 18—The dismissal by Spain of the members of the Tangier International Police Force and of the British, French, and Italian Administrators as well as the reported dissatisfaction among Moroccan troops in Tangier bring this Mediterranean area into the center of the picture here.

It has brought demands in many circles that the British Government should take strong action and not merely protest against Spain's most recent violation of the international agreements regarding Tangier.

Tangier, because of its strategical importance at the west entrance of the Mediterranean, flanking the western approaches to Gibraltar, has on British insistence been neutral for decades.

Germany's Efforts

Twice in the present century Germany's desire to gain a footing in Tangier nearly led to European war. Germany's aim was twofold—first to control the very rich iron deposits in Spanish Morocco and secondly to reduce the military importance of Gibraltar and undermine British supremacy in the Mediterranean.

The situation was thought to have been more or less permanently settled by the 1923 agreement entered into between Britain, France, and Spain insuring the international neutrality of Tangier. After much discussion the agreement led to the establishment of the international administration.

Extreme Spanish nationalists, however, opposed such an agreement maintaining that Tangier was an essential part of Spain's "Lebensraum" and during the past 17 years the convention has been

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Loan or lease would be for duration, return or replacement to be made in kind.

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18—The dollar sign—even the billion dollar sign—will not be allowed to stand in the way of the fullest American aid to Great Britain.

Loans and credits will not be necessary. Revision of the Johnson Act and the Neutrality Law will not be requested.

Instead, President Roosevelt will take to Congress at the earliest date next month a new and unexpected plan by which all future British war orders will be taken over by the United States and the planes, ships and munitions will be loaned or leased to Britain under a "gentleman's agreement" by which they will later be returned or replaced in kind.

The effect of this plan is that it envisages an almost complete amalgamation of war effort, outside of men, between the two halves of the English-speaking world.

Big Orders Await Plan

The British Government, it is learned authoritatively, is ready immediately to implement the President's plan by placing additional war orders of $2,500,000,000 worth of supplies, a sum which would nearly double the orders already under contract.

These new contracts would be placed just as soon as the leased-for-the-duration-of-the-war program is made official American policy. They would represent a volume of war materials considered indispensable if Britain is to take the initiative in the fighting.

A bit ironically, it was today also that the British Government notified Washington that it could not pay the war debt instalment due Dec. 15. It is to eliminate any money debt growing out of the war that Mr. Roosevelt is advancing his new program.

The significance of the President's novel proposal is that it assures Great Britain the uninterrupted, constantly mounting flow of vital—now perhaps decisive war supplies from the belt-line of American armament factories. Britain can order without delays and without doubts. Britain can be assured of its supplies without groping for credits or loans.

The special merit of the plan, as seen by the President, is that it enables the United States to make the fullest contribution to the cause of Britain's survival without being drawn any further into the actual war than at the present time.

Hull Indorses Proposal

Secretary of State Cordell Hull at the first opportunity added his support to the President's loan-lease plan to increase effective aid to Britain.

Secretary Hull said that this step was in line with the objective he has been advocating, that defense production of planes, ships and munitions must be speeded up until it is on a war basis. He did not believe that the proposed arrangement of getting supplies into British hands was basically barter commerce or that it went contrary to the principles of the reciprocal trade treaties.

Mr. Roosevelt unfolded his new aid-to-Britain program at his regular Friday afternoon press conference, his first since his return from the Caribbean defense inspection cruise, disclosed that this and other methods had been under consideration for several weeks, said that some new legislation would be needed to give it effect, and announced that he would seek that legislation shortly.

Full details of the plan are yet to be worked out, but as explained informally and at considerable length by the President it rests unequivocally on the proposition that the best immediate defense of the United States is the survival of Great Britain, that apart from any interest in preserving democracy in the world, it is in the self-interest of the United States to help the British Empire defend itself and that American armaments will be more useful if employed by Great Britain than if they were kept in storage here.

Spoke Without Notes

Throughout his long, extemporaneous discussion with more than 200 correspondents—Mr. Roosevelt spoke without a note on his desk but apparently with great care and deliberation—there ran the evident conviction that the security of the United States is intimately related to the security of Britain, that, indeed, the President and the Administration is committed to securing a British victory with everything in their power.

President Roosevelt began his talk with the press by saying that

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Even When It's in Arizona Hollywood Is—Well, Hollywood

By Frank Daugherty
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FLAGSTAFF, Ariz., Dec. 18—If I had remembered that two such unpredictable factors as Howard Hughes and northern Arizona weather were involved in any visit to a location at Moenkopi, Arizona, to see the filming of a new motion picture saga of Billy the Kid called "The Outlaw," I might have thought twice about believing a Hollywood studio shooting schedule which had read, "Company on location until Christmas."

But I had read the schedule, and had believed it; and I arrived, a day or so later, at the location to find the streets of the familiar Hopi pueblo bustling with excitement. A little ways off, the tent city which housed the shooting company was being struck.

The director, Howard Hawks, I was told, had already left for Hollywood. The entire company, with the exception of a possible fifty left to straighten up the pueblo, strike the tents, and erase the signs of a small frontier town which had been written all over the walls of the village, were leaving almost immediately for Flagstaff.

There was nothing to do but go back to Flagstaff, too. The following morning I found nearly all of the company bustling about the lobby of the hotel, stamping their feet and blowing on their hands to keep them warm on the station platform.

Among so many, dressed in such motley mountain array, it wasn't easy to find familiar faces; but I finally discovered an assistant director with whom I had once been on location at Tucson. He didn't know why the company was breaking up. "The weather?" I suggested; but he shook his head.

"Mr. Hawks got a telegram last night," he said, "and left. He told us to go on back to Hollywood. That's all anyone knows."

"Will the picture be finished in Hollywood?" I asked.

But he didn't know.

Thomas Mitchell, who plays the famous Southwest sheriff who finally captured the Kid and brought law and order to the district, was eating breakfast when I found him. He didn't know anything more than I had been told.

Walter Huston, dressed in overcoat and muffler, was pacing the station platform. He didn't know the reasons for the breakup.

"Nobody knows," he said. "I don't believe the director knows. You know Mr. Hughes—"

I knew that it had taken Mr. Hughes a couple of years to make his last picture, "Hell's Angels," one of the first big aviation pictures. But I didn't have time to think very much about this, for I had spotted the two youngsters who had been given the leads in this picture. They are Jack Beutel and Jane Russell, and I had meant to have a talk with them out at the pueblo. This had been one of the reasons for visiting the set. Unknowns aren't given leading roles in Hollywood every day.

I found Mr. Beutel very young, about 21, very tall, very slender, and just now very anxious about what was happening to his first picture. Born in Dallas, he had made three trips to Hollywood, after attending dramatic school, before his "break" came.

Miss Russell had been a photographer's model, and it was really by accident that she got into the picture, because the agent who presented her photograph to Mr. Hughes and Mr. Hawks hadn't intended to at all. He had picked it up in a photographer's shop, intending to look her up, and he had left it by mistake at the studio.

Hollywood News Elsewhere

When the train pulled out, I still didn't know why the company wasn't shooting its picture out on the Navajo plain.

But Hollywood news has a way of getting about, even on the desert. I was looking at some Navajo workmanship at a roadside hogan, halfway between Flagstaff and Santa Fe when a car drew up and a rancher dressed in boots and "Levis" (dungarees) got out. He had noticed the California license on my car.

"You weren't with the Hughes company out at Moenkopi, were you?" he asked.

I was surprised, and I said I wasn't.

"Too bad about that picture," he said. "I guess Hughes keeps the rest of Hollywood guessing. I hear the director quit the picture because he wants to spend too much money on it. The director's in for a cut of the picture and doesn't want to make it too big. Guess they'll finish the picture in Hollywood, maybe get another director."

He drove off before I could ask him how he happened to have information that no one outside Hollywood could very well possess. His information was right, too, because I saw it almost word for word a couple of days later in a New Mexican newspaper.

Hollywood, evidently, is news in the Southwest, too. And Howard Hughes is making pictures again. . . .

As Howard Hughes Becomes a Movie Producer Again

Career of 'Billy the Kid' Transferred to Screen

Top: Filming of the Howard Hughes production, "The Outlaw," seems to be of considerable interest to some inhabitants of Moenkopi, Arizona, where the picture which deals with the exploits of "Billy the Kid," Southwestern desperado, has been on location. Bottom: Jane Russell and Jack Beutel, two young screen players who get their first big opportunity in the film.

Logan-Walter Bill Vetoed, President Pledges Reforms

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18—President Roosevelt's vigorous and pungent veto of the Logan-Walter bill, read to the House of Representatives at noon today, carries with it an admission that "further improvement" in the conduct of the Federal regulatory agencies is needed and a pledge to work to that end.

The purpose of the Logan-Walter bill, passed by the House 176 to 51 and by the Senate 27 to 25, was to require judicial review for the decisions of the Government's major administrative tribunals and thus to promote "the expeditious settlement of disputes with the United States."

The effect of the measure, in the judgment of the President as expressed in his emphatic message of disapproval, would be to "turn the clock backwards and place the entire functioning of the Government at the mercy of never-ending lawsuits and subject all administrative acts and process to the control of the judiciary."

Justice vs. Legalism

"Substantial justice," he told Congress, "remains a higher aim for our civilization than technical legalism."

The President said in substance that he felt that the "reforms" proposed in the bill would have the opposite result from that intended, but he promised that following the early report of the Attorney General's Committee on Administrative Law, new recommendations, "designed not to hamper administrative tribunals but to suggest improvements," would be transmitted to Congress soon after the opening of the next session in January.

Thereupon Mr. Roosevelt offered the following reasons which compelled him to return the measure unsigned:

It would, he held, force administrative and departmental agencies into a single mold so rigid and needlessly interfering, as to produce a widespread crippling of the administrative process.

Sees Blow to Defense

While intending to exempt all agencies engaged in national defense functions from its provisions, the bill affects, the President pointed out, important functions of the Maritime Commission, the Department of Commerce, and the Treasury intimately related to defense and requiring freedom and flexibility.

It would, in Mr. Roosevelt's words "produce the utmost chaos and paralysis in the administration of the Government at this critical time."

He also held the bill to be "an invitation to endless and innumerable controversies at a moment when we can least afford to spend either governmental or private effort in the luxury of litigation."

President Roosevelt summed up his own philosophy of the need of the emergency by concluding with this typical punch line: "Today, in sustaining American ideals of justice, an ounce of action is worth more than a pound of argument."

Questions Motives

In more than one part of his veto message the President expressed himself bluntly, leaving no doubt that he felt that the motives behind the bill were not truly in the interests of improving the work of the Federal agencies but rather in the interests of obstructing and nullifying their work.

He contended that the measure sprung mainly from two groups of interests, namely, "lawyers who see the administrative tribunal encroaching upon their exclusive prerogatives," and those "who are opposed to reforms that can only be made effective through the use of the administrative tribunal."

The burden of the President's argument on this point was expressed in these words:

"Wherever a continuing series of controversies exist between a powerful and concentrated interest on one side and a diversified mass of individuals, each of whose separate interests may be small, on the other side, the only means of obtaining equality before the law has been to place the controversy in an administrative tribunal.

"Individual shippers could not cope in the courts with great railroad corporations over excessive charges that were small in single cases but important in the aggregate. So the Interstate Commerce Commission was created. Power consumers could not deal with electric rates, nor could individual laborers bargain on equality with the concentrated power of employers.

Basis of Reform

"The very heart of modern reform administration is the administrative tribunal. A 'Truth in Securities' Act without an administrative tribunal to enforce it, or a Labor Relations Act without an administrative tribunal to administer it, or rate regulation without a commission to supervise rates would be sterile and useless.

"Great interests, therefore, which desire to escape regulation rightly see that if they can strike at the heart of modern reform by sterilizing the administrative tribunal which administers them, they will have effectively destroyed the reform itself."

It was Mr. Roosevelt's thesis that a large part of the legal profession has never reconciled itself to the existence of the administrative tribunal.

"Many of them," he said, setting up his view of the contrasting role of the courts and the Federal regulatory boards, "prefer the stately ritual of the courts in which lawyers play all the speaking parts, to the simple procedure of administrative hearings which a client can understand and even participate in.

"Many of the lawyers prefer that decision be influenced by a shrewd play upon technical rules of evidence in which the lawyers are the only experts, although they always disagree. Many of the lawyers still prefer to distinguish precedent and to juggle leading cases rather than to get down to the merits of the efforts in which their clients are engaged. For years, such lawyers have led a persistent fight against the administrative tribunal."

President Roosevelt also submitted to Congress a detailed memorandum from Robert H. Jackson, Attorney General, corroborating and documenting the principal contentions of the veto message.

Jackson Says Logan Bill Would Delay U. S. Defenses

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18 (AP)—Attorney General Robert H. Jackson said today the vetoed Logan-Walter bill, which would make uniform the procedure of many administrative agencies and broaden court jurisdiction over their findings, would delay the defense program and was otherwise an undesirable piece of legislation.

In an analysis which accompanied President Roosevelt's veto message, the Attorney General found these faults in the bill, among others:

"Its effect on defense activities wherever they are subject to it would be an increased delay and uncertainty.

"Agencies not excepted by name . . . perform some of our most important defense functions and they would be severely handicapped were the bill to become law.

"The requirements of this bill are expressed with such generality that any dependable and complete catalogue of its effects on national defense could only be compiled after experience.

"It opens the door to abstract litigation.

"This bill weights the scales so that the Government does not stand on an equal footing with a corporation or individual contesting its rules.

"The bills puts new and advantageous weapons in the hands of those whose animus is strong enough and whose purse is long enough to wage unrestricted warfare on the administration of the laws.

"The bill abandons all account of underlying diversities and imposes the same procedures upon agencies as different in structure and function as the Veterans' Administration, the Bureau of Reclamation, the Pure Food and Drug Administration, and the Office of Education.

"There apparently is no limit to the number of successive hearings which different persons or corporations may demand with respect to the same rule.

"This act . . . sweeps into the judicial hopper all manner of questions which have never before been considered appropriate for judicial reviews."

Fog Sweepers For Planes Next

NEW YORK, Dec. 18 (AP)—Dr. Sverre Petterssen, Professor of Meteorology at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, told last night how a solution of sulphur chloride sprayed into fog would provide enough clear air for an airplane to land under "zero-zero" conditions.

The sulphur chloride creates an artificial rain through adherence of the fog droplets to the chemical, he said in a lecture prepared for the Institute of Aeronautical Sciences at Columbia University. Dr. Petterssen, former meteorologist for the Norwegian Government, said the United States Army, Navy, and Weather Bureau had co-operated in the experiments.

In experiments conducted by H. G. Houghton and W. H. Radford of M. I. T., Dr. Petterssen said a spray of 85 gallons of sulphur chloride a minute cleared a path 150 feet wide, 30 feet deep and 1,500 feet long.

In an interview preceding the lecture, an annual event in celebration of the first powered flight by the Wright brothers at Kitty Hawk, N. C., on Dec. 17, 1903, Dr. Petterssen said "the fog-free path would be used in conjunction with radio instruments to permit an airplane to line up with the airport runway."

Such radio instruments, giving a pilot both lateral and directional guidance, are now being produced commercially.

"To my knowledge," said Dr. Petterssen, "no large-scale experiments of this nature have taken place abroad."

Greensboro Has Suit Over Auto Stickers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GREENSBORO, N. C.—The City of Greensboro is faced with a patent infringement suit of a kind which may very well be threatened against other North Carolina municipalities.

Claiming patent rights on "manufacture, sale, and use of vehicle stickers," Henry I. Warden of Chicago has, through counsel, notified Greensboro's purchasing agent that if automobile license stickers are purchased from any other firm than Warden, or four companies he has licensed to use his patent rights, he will prosecute the infringement and seek damages in Federal District Court. The City has already bought its 10,000 windshield stickers for 1941 from a concern other than those listed by Warden, and is selling them at $1 each. City authorities say the sticker is merely a receipt, with glue on its face, and is clearly not patentable.

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Washington Sideglances

Washington hotel provides 'sprucing-up' service—Due consideration is a Congressional privilege, union official is told—Not present but against adjournment—Finns butter their bread with Hoover.

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Washington

7 to 8: Defense activities are bringing so many thousands to Washington each day that one Washington hotel has started a "7 to 8 Club" where businessmen just off the sleeper may take a shower, shave and freshen up a bit for appointments with the War Department or Defense Commission.

Congressional monopoly: Rep. John J. Sparkman (D) of Alabama, was quizzing a union official as to whether he would permit a man to work after five years delinquencies in his union dues.

"Well," replied the man, "we'd give his case due consideration."

"That," retorted Mr. Sparkman, "is a phrase we congressmen like to use. You'll have to be more specific."

Count me present!: Congress is eating its cake and having it, too, these days. Typical is the attitude of one member who wired that he wouldn't be able to get back to Washington any more this session, but he wanted to be sure his vote was paired against adjournment.

Bread and "Hoover": "Hoover" is a word in the Finnish language, Finnish Minister Hjalmar J. Procope revealed the other day. Thanking the United States for its food gifts to Finland in 1919, in the hope of getting more, Mr. Procope recounted that "from those days Finnish peasants and workmen have given lard and fat backs the pet name 'Hoover.' They say they put 'Hoover' on their bread."

Royal silence: Royalty, Washington newswomen are finding out, will not talk as freely as their good friend, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt. A year and a half ago, Queen Elizabeth "regretted" when she was invited to one of Mrs. Roosevelt's press conferences.

The invitation was repeated to Princess Juliana due at the White House this week. The answer relayed to the press was: "The Prihcess Juliana will meet the members of Mrs. Roosevelt's press conference . . . She will make no statements to the correspondents and cannot be interviewed."

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Roosevelt Soon to Get Chinese Peace Painting

CHUNGKING, China, Dec. 18 (AP)—President Roosevelt soon will receive a painting by the noted Chinese artist, Chang Shu-ching, entitled "Doves of Peace" and depicting 100 doves in various forms and colors. Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek inscribed on the painting the Chinese characters for "justice and peace."

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Princess Told To Leave U. S. Or Face Trial

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18 (AP)—Princess Hohenlohe of Hungary, once described in the British House of Commons as a "notorious member of Hitler's spy organization," had orders from the Justice Department today to leave the United States by Saturday or face deportation proceedings.

Without formally disclosing the ground for its action, the Department rejected the Princess' application for an extension of her visitor's permit.

Privately, however, it was made clear by officials that her known close association with Nazis rendered her presence here "inimical" to the Nation's best interests.

At the same time that the Department's decision regarding the Hungarian noblewoman was made public late yesterday, Attorney General Robert H. Jackson backed up the Immigration Service in ordering a visiting German student at Denver University to leave the United States by Dec. 26.

The Immigration Service said that the student, Karl Scheuring, acknowledged himself "a good Nazi." While no evidence of subversive activity existed, the service said that "good Nazis do what they are told," and added that "a good Nazi in the event of a crisis will not hesitate to betray the hospitality of a country in which he is a guest."

By Saturday Princess Hohenlohe will have spent exactly a year in the United States. She arrived at New York Dec. 22, 1939, from England. It was at that time that a Laborite Member of Parliament called her a Hitler spy and asked why she was permitted to leave for the United States "to do that sort of work over there."

During the trial of a breach of contract suit she brought in 1939 against Lord Rothermere, English publisher, a letter was read crediting her with laying "the groundwork which made the Munich agreement possible."

The letter purportedly was written by Fritz Wiedemann, former Hitler adjutant and now German Consul General at San Francisco. The Princess was with Herr Wiedemann when advised of yesterday's leave-or-face-trial order, F.B.I. agents said.

Vanishes

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 18 (AP)—Secrecy today concealed the movements of the Princess Hohenlohe of Hungary, friend of high Nazis and Continental society leader, who received orders here yesterday from the United States Government to leave this country by Saturday.

She vanished last night, a few hours after Government agents notified her in the presence of Capt. Fritz Weidemann, German Consul General, of the expulsion order and escorted her to the Immigration Commissioner's office.

Efforts to find her later failed, and attempts to learn of her plans through Captain Weidemann also were unsuccessful when Captain Weidemann himself sought a retreat where he could not be reached.

Treasury to Repay Defense Plant Cost

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18 (AP)—The War Department yesterday authorized immediate expansion of the facilities of three companies for the production of machine tools and announced that similar additional authorizations would be disclosed later.

Acting to spread the manufacture of machine tools, which William S. Knudsen has declared are "desperately needed" to build airplanes, torpedo boat destroyers, and other weapons, the Department issued "letters of intent" authorizing expansion by the following companies:

Giddings and Lewis, Fond Du Lac, Wis.; Bullard Machine Company, Bridgeport, Conn.; Bryant Chucking Grinder Company, Springfield, Vt.

"Similar letters of intent will be sent to other concerns to be announced later," the Department said.

"Under the terms of these letters of intent, these three concerns will finance the expansion themselves, to be repaid by the Government over a five-year period."

Critical Point

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18 (AP)—Gen. George C. Marshall, Chief of the Army's General Staff, said the United States was in many ways "at the critical point in a great transition from a condition of more or less complete unpreparedness to one of tremendous military power."

In an address prepared for delivery at a dinner of the National Aeronautic Association, celebrating Pan-American Aviation Day, General Marshall said the country was confused by statistics and by "unrestrained and public debates" over each difficulty or delay.

"Every move we make is subjected to the closest scrutiny," he declared, "and every error, real or imaginary, is pounced upon and exploited to the world. This welter of conflicting information has so confused the public mind that few realize either how much has been done, or how much ramains to be done."

Clipper Sails for Europe, Passengers Include Wells

NEW YORK, Dec. 18 (AP)—Carrying 10 passengers, including the British author-historian, H. G. Wells, and a record mail load of 13,462 pounds, the Yankee Clipper left today for Bermuda, the Azores and Lisbon.

Mr. Wells said he was returning to his Regents Park Home in London to spend the holidays with his family. He may return to the United States early next year.

Crossed Atlantic in Ketch

Wide World

Hazardous Voyage Took 62 Days

Henry B. Clarke shown on his arrival at Miami, Fla., on his 112-foot ketch on which he and a crew of six sailed from England where Mr. Clarke was engaged in the plane parts business. The small craft made its way through mine-infested waters and was watched by German aircraft. Mr. Clarke could not come home on a belligerent ship so he bought the ketch in order to reach his American home by Christmas.

Admiral Stark Warns Nation to Arm And Stay Armed If It Wants Peace

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18 (AP)—Admiral H. R. Stark, Chief of Naval Operations, warned the Nation that it must "absorb the fact and get it ingrained in our national marrow that if we want peace we must be stronger than those who want war." He addressed a banquet celebrating Pan-American Aviation Day.

Stressing the part aviation plays in naval operations, he declared the Navy's Air Corps "is indispensable to the fleet; and in efficiency, I am proud to state, it is not surpassed by any other naval aviation in the world."

Then reviewing what he described as a "few thoughts which I have often expressed during the last year," Admiral Stark warned:

"Potential strength and wishful thinking are not enough.

"We must translate our potential strength into immediate readiness, and once attained—we must stay ready.

"The value of time and timing is more important than ever before.

"The word speed has taken on a new significance.

"The influence of our voice in the affairs of the world will be in almost exact proportion to the ready force back of it.

"Getting ready and keeping ready is a job that devolves upon every citizen of the land."

Admiral Stark discussed briefly the Navy's expanding air-training program in which he said two undertakings "are proceeding almost simultaneously—the procurement of men and the procurement of training planes."

He said that obviously the number of combat planes at the present "does not loom large in our figures of aircraft strength" because "we cannot utilize combatant planes until we have trained men to fly them; but the combat types are proceeding apace—and all phases of the expansion are being synchronized."

The Admiral said that aviation "makes the world smaller day by day."

"It has made actual neighbors of all the countries of the Western Hemisphere," he said, "and this has helped bring about the understanding and good will which exist among us."

Still the Key to Romance!

C. I. O. Offers Three-Point Defense Program

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18—Acceleration of national defense production, increased employment and a lowering of the taxpayer's rearmament burden are sought in a program being explained to the President and the National Defense Advisory Commission by the Congress of Industrial Organizations here today.

Based on the premise that the defense program is being hampered by the "unwarranted, wholly unjustifiable allocation of Government orders" to a small select clique of large firms and that a number of manufacturers are viewing the present crisis merely as an opportunity for huge profits, the C. I. O. plan, as explained by Philip Murray, President, would form defense administrative boards with representatives of labor, industry, government and the consumer.

Presentation of the plan coincided with President Roosevelt's statement that it was doubtful if any extension of government control over defense production would help at this time. Asserting that production could be raised only by everlastingly prodding the people, the President told his press conference yesterday that there was no need of extending the present limited emergency into a full emergency through executive action.

Commission's Status

Neither did the President indicate any immediate intention of revising the Defense Commission, perhaps through appointing Production Chief William S. Knudsen as over-all Chairman with increased administrative and deliberative powers. He pointed out that laws which have never been amended specifically say that the Army and the Navy are to let the orders for all war materiel.

The President further denied that there had been as yet any cases in which he might have used his power to take over factory facilities from recalcitrant owners, adding, however, that three cases were now under investigation. In addition, the President said that no generalization could be made over the length of time a factory should be open or employees should work a week, each case being different and needing to be settled on its particular merits.

An example of current readjustments being made in the defense program is furnished by Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox's announcement yesterday that 40 additional destroyers have been contracted for, bringing to 365 the number of those afloat, under construction and contracted for.

The new destroyers, which will cost $253,384,875, were made possible through juggling the tonnage authorizations remaining from last summer's Congressional action in approving the planning of a two-ocean Navy.

At the same time, the Navy has cancelled already existing contracts for seven destroyers and allocated them to different shipyards in an effort to speed their construction. It also made available $8,300,000 to private shipbuilders for expansion of their facilities.

Observers here were quick to note that the 40 new ships are of that category most needed by the British in their efforts to combat submarine attacks upon merchant convoys. It is thought possible that the start of work on 40 new destroyers may make it possible to release some more of the United States' overage destroyers to the British. This country now has 74 overage destroyers and 85 which are underage.

In explaining the C. I. O. plan at a press conference yesterday, Mr. Murray said that attacks upon labor as hindering defense production were entirely unwarranted. He insisted, however, that labor's rights be respected and that the blame be placed where it truly belongs.

Mr. Murray said that no real effort was being made to utilize a vast amount of productive facilities now lying idle in this country and that the putting into use of this machinery—much of it belonging to small and little-known firms—could both accelerate production and increase employment to a marked degree.

Auto Insurance Law Opposed in New York

NEW YORK (AP)—Representatives of five insurance broker associations of New York expressed opposition to a compulsory automobile insurance law at a legislative hearing on such a bill proposed by the Department of Insurance and Taxation.

Opponents of the proposed law, modeled after one now in effect in Massachusetts and introduced in the State Senate last March offered as a substitute a "safety responsibility" law similar to a New Hampshire statute.

The five insurance broker associations contended in a memorandum that no law such as that proposed could be devised to compel everyone in a particular state to carry automobile liability insurance.

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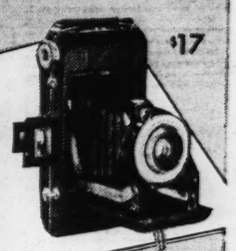

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British Batter Bardia, Imperil Foe's Retreat

CAIRO, Egypt, Dec. 18 (AP)—Fast British tank units are sweeping in a semi-circle around Italy's eastern Libyan base at Bardia, battering at its outer ring of defenses and threatening to cut off the escape of Italian troops who retreated there from Egypt, advices from the front said today.

Tank units were reported to have cut around Bardia from the south and reached positions west of the base where large Fascist forces were believed to be concentrated.

Obesrvers said the Italian position would be precarious if the British were able to cut and hold the coastal road to the west which links Bardia with Tobruk, nearly 70 miles away, the strongest Italian base in Libya.

While mechanized spearheads raced for positions dominating escape roads west toward Tobruk, British infantry reinforced by eager Australians marched up for a direct assault along the Roman "Via Vittoria"—the "road to triumph" the Italians had built for their frustrated drive toward Alexandria.

Gaining Momentum

Thus, military observers said, the counter drive which Gen. Sir Archibald Wavell launched out of the desert dawn nine days ago appeared to be gaining momentum instead of bogging down for a breathing spell at the frontier.

The British push toward Bardia came without pause after announcement of quick mopping-up operations along the frontier near the recaptured port of Salum and the storming of four Libyan border posts, Musaid, Sidi Omar, Shefferzen, and Fort Capuzzo.

Italian antiaircraft forces are using "flaming onions"—great rainbow-hued, fiery projectiles, eight of them chained together and ascending slowly, snaking in the wind.

This weapon, of German origin, is designed to tangle about the planes, but so far none in this sector has been brought down by it.

The planes, in their turn, cast out parachute flares which gleamed over the desert and sea like great guiding stars.

British Control Air

British mastery of the air was so overwhelming that there was scarcely a moment of the day or night when a British plane could not be seen or heard, while this correspondent saw only three Italian craft in the same 24-hour period.

It is a common sight at air fields dotting the desert to see a bomber squadron come in for fuel and bombs, then take off again as soon as the pilots have eaten.

The staggering task of moving the Italian "Army" of 40,000 or more prisoners out of the desert continues.

In some cases prisoners are loaded onto captured trucks and drive them to the railroad themselves.

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NATIONAL DEFENSE

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by Westinghouse

• *There's probably* no single subject attracting more interest today than our National Defense program. Everyone wants to know the progress American Industry is making in producing huge stores of guns, planes, ships, tanks and munitions.

• *Right now,* several of our plants are working at top speed producing gun equipment and other machines which you would never find in the catalog of the thousands of products we manufacture. And very soon our production facilities will be substantially increased with the completion of fifteen new buildings in six different states.

• *But the manufacture* of these emergency products is only a part of the equipment our company is supplying. The electrical products that we build are a vital necessity in the National Defense program. Our long experience in designing and building practically every known electrical product is now being utilized to the limit by both government and industry alike.

• *Our plants* are working night and day to fill orders for millions of dollars worth of electrical equipment — equipment such as turbines for marine service; motors and control equipment for cargo ships; motors and generators for submarine tenders; generators and X-Ray equipment for the Army; radio equipment for all the Services; Seadrome contact lights for naval air bases; distribution and instrument transformers for shipbuilding yards. Then there are ignitron rectifiers, multiple arc welders, meters, lighting equipment, Micarta and scores of other products, all wanted in a hurry by other manufacturers who are working on important defense orders.

• *In addition* to filling these orders, we have still others from the more than 100,000 dealers and wholesalers who sell our home electrical products and Mazda Lamps.

• *All of these* are orders that *must* be filled. Neither we, nor any of our industry partners, can afford to permit any bottleneck or business stalemate occur because of lack of the equipment that we supply. We must constantly bear in mind, too, that even greater demands will be made on us tomorrow.

• *One of the most* important things our company has done to assure efficient fulfillment of all these demands is the creation of an Emergency Products Division. Through the work of this division we are maintaining *full concentration* on defense problems, but in ways that least affect the important production of our regular electrical lines.

• *National Defense* is most certainly a tall order for every company. And we at Westinghouse, like all American Industry, consider it the most important order in our history.

King George Visits Bristol

Wide World Radiophoto

British Ruler Talks With Bomb Victims

Never, it is thought, have British royalties been closer to the people than they have during this war when, with their people, they are on a common battle front. Both the King and Queen Elizabeth go about daily visiting the stricken areas, chatting with the people and commiserating with them on the loss of their homes and their belongings. Here, King George chats with a victim of German bombs in Bristol. Even women with babes in their arms, with their homes shattered, brave the ruins to greet their King. This picture was sent by radiophone and was passed by the British censor.

Italian Version

ROME, Dec. 18 (AP)—British troops in Libya, weakened by losses, have eased their pressure on Marshal Rodolfo Graziani's army under steady bombardment by Italian artillery and planes, the Italian High Command claimed today.

It also said the British cruiser reported hit by two torpedoes from Italian planes was seen afterward to sink.

An earlier communiqué said the cruiser, a 6,000-ton vessel, was shelling the Libyan base of Bardia when attacked.

The High Command reported that Colonel Aramu, who twice flew the Atlantic with the late Gen. Italo Balbo, was missing in one of the Italian bombing planes listed definitely as lost in North African fighting two days ago.

The British were said to have bombed the islands of Rhodes and Stampalia of the Italian Dodecanese Islands in the Eastern Mediterranean.

Harbor Bombed

The High Command reported that Italian fliers bombed oil supplies and harbor works at Port Sudan and other points in East Africa.

The newspaper Il Popolo di Roma said the British objective was to "knock Italy out of the war," and added that Marshal Graziani's apparent intention was to turn the battle into a fight to wear out Gen. Sir Archibald Wavell's Army of the Nile.

That process, Italians said, already has been begun by Fascist planes and artillery whose bombs and shells were said to have littered the desert battlefield with wrecks of burning tanks and batteries of armored cars.

The newspaper said Italian troops from the mainland with motorized equipment were fighting the second phase of the Battle of North Africa after native Libyan foot soldiers were overcome by General Wevell's army on wheels and driven from Sidi Barrani.

Italians Move Forward

The Italian troops, reported moving swiftly from well-fortified bases in Libya, were said to be more clearly a match for the British than the "Libyan vanguard."

Il Popolo di Roma said the Army of the Nile attacked the Libyans with many light tanks, medium-weight scout tanks, heavy Morris tanks, and superheavy armored tanks and armored cars—800 of them in all.

The newspaper gave this account of the British drive:

Starting their advance on wheels and tractor treads from bases behind Sidi Barrani, the British reached outposts held by Libyan troops by forced night marches. By day the column took cover by resting beneath sandstorms whose reddish dust clouds hid the troops from view of the Italians. Libyan soldiers, holding Sidi Barrani and the Egyptian desert zone back to Salum were outmaneuvered and outstripped by the fast British motorized units since the Libyan infantry battalions could move only about two miles an hour.

Blackout

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt, Dec. 18 (AP)—Alexandria's total blackout may be relaxed shortly in view of British successes against the Italians.

Navy and Royal Air Force shellings and bombings are declared to have caused widespread destruction of Italian airdromes in Libya.

Modification of Cairo's blackout also is under consideration.

Somaliland Raid

NAIROBI, Kenya Colony, Dec. 18 (AP)—A strong British force which included "armored fighting vehicles and artillery" has pushed 35 miles into Italian Somaliland and raided the Italian base at El Wak, killing 50 men and suffering only slight losses, the British Command announced today.

The communiqué said that at least 25 Italians, including several officers, and 50 native troops were captured, along with "three guns, some machine guns and large quantities of stores and ammunition."

Units drawn from widely separated parts of Britain's African Empire took part in the operation, including land and air detachments from South Africa and black troops from the Gold Coast in the West.

El Wak is in the Jubaland territory which Britain ceded to Italy in 1925.

Ethiopia in Revolt

LONDON, Dec. 18 (AP)—Revolt in Ethiopia against Italian forces of occupation "appears to be making progress," Mr. Richard Austen Butler, Undersecretary of Foreign Affairs, informed the British House of Commons today.

"Information as to conditions in Ethiopia is naturally difficult to obtain," Mr. Butler said, "but the movement of revolt against the Italians appears to be making progress.

"It is the policy of His Majesty's Government to extend to Emperor Haile Selassie, as well as to all elements within Abyssinia willing to bear arms against the enemy, all possible assistance in their fight for freedom."

Prisons in India

BOMBAY, India, Dec. 18 (AP)—Internment camps were reported today to have been prepared in India for at least 20,000 Italian prisoners captured in Egypt.

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Toronto Reports Steady Decline In Relief Rolls

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—The unemployment relief situation in Toronto has shown improvement every year since 1935, with a big reduction in the numbers seeking assistance in 1940. Increased opportunities under war production demands, coupled with enlistments and stricter relief supervision, were held responsible for the 1940 reduction by Welfare Commissioner A. W. Laver.

During the 10 years that the Department of Public Welfare has been in existence in the City, a gross total of $90,246,707 has been spent for unemployment relief and its administration, and other forms of public welfare, Commissioner Laver reported, using an estimate of $7,678,368 for the year 1940.

If gross expenditures can be held to that figure for this year, he said, it will mean the lowest relief bill since 1932. Federal and Provincial grants have not been deducted from these figures, which include relief gross, and other services, taking in all expenditures incurred by such items as hospitalization, Shildren's Aid Society, and charitable institutions, mothers' allowances, and old-age pensions.

Frozen Danube River Halts Oil Shipments

BUDAPEST, Hungary, Dec. 18 (AP)—Shipping on the Danube River, Germany's supply line to Rumanian oil and Balkan foodstuffs, was ordered halted yesterday because of ice conditions.

Great floes were sweeping down stream. Two days of cold, experts said, would freeze the river tight. Because of erratic and inadequate rail connections out of Rumania, the Danube is the key route for oil transport.

Chamberlain's Seat Filled

BIRMINGHAM, England, Dec. 18 (AP)—P. F. Bennett, a Conservative, was elected without opposition today to fill the House of Commons seat of the late Neville Chamberlain. He was chosen by the party and, under a political truce, there were no other candidates.

Nazi Trees to Norway

OSLO, Norway, Dec. 18 (AP)—Norway, where the mountains are covered with fir trees, is getting thousands of Christmas trees from Germany. They are among the items being sent on three ships bringing presents from home to German occupation troops in Norway.

200,000 Bunks For Britain's Raid Shelters

LONDON, Dec. 18 (AP)—Mr. Herbert Morrison, Minister of Home Security, said yesterday additional shelter accommodations for 105,000 persons had been provided since October, and the "worst of overcrowding in big shelters is now a thing of the past."

Mr. Morrison, speaking at the opening of an exhibition of pictures of London life under air raids, said 206,000 bunks had been installed and 200,000 more had been delivered, but were not yet installed because of a labor shortage.

Action Pledged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The promise of more serious attention and action by the Ministry of Home Security in tackling the problem of air-raid shelters has considerably heartened large masses of London East Enders, many of whom feel that their plight hitherto has not been adequately appreciated.

A letter appearing in a current issue of the New Statesman and Nation, signed by "East End Workers," is typical of the complaints that are stirring the Government to a more comprehensive action in dealing with the shelter problem.

Describing conditions in a particular shelter, housing 600 persons, under an East End recreation ground, the letter states that the "water oozes through the walls and when it rains, pours through the entrance. Water is lying on the floor every morning, and one night, after heavy rainfalls, the fire brigade had to be called at 2 a. m. to pump out the water."

"Two hundred people sleep in Shelter C in the garden of an East End settlement. Here the surface water is covered by duck-boards, but the air is stale and damp."

Many complaints regarding the East End shelter problem direct attention to the lack of adequate sanitary accommodations, and suggest that Army workers could make necessary installations with little trouble. One shelter housing 400 persons was said to have no lavatories.

The distribution of tickets for air-raid shelter accommodations has also been a source of complaint. Poor allocation has been blamed for cases wherein persons have been turned away from shelters if they arrived late.

Describing conditions at one large shelter, in the East End, a letter written to a London paper states:

"At Shelter J queueing begins at 9:30 a. m., and by 9 p. m., there are 1,500 persons below, and 2,000 in the corridors. The congestion is serious and the air close."

In other instances it is reported that canteens are either prohibited by authorities in charge of tubes station shelters, or else private individuals running shelters are making large profits.

Existence of these conditions is generally borne out by Lord Holder's Committee, a group appointed in September to make recommendations to Parliament for improvement of health conditions in the shelters.

The Committee sees the primary need as one of dispersal, after which it recommends methods for solving heating, sanitary, lighting, and weather-proofing problems.

Call for Cooks

LONDON, Dec. 18 (AP)—The Food Minister, Lord Woolton, said yesterday that only 10 cities and towns in Britain had provided for communal feeding in event of heavy bombing, and urged others to speed preparations to care for civilians forced to leave damaged homes.

"We have the food in the areas," he said. "We have gone to infinite trouble to see that no place shall starve. All I am asking local authorities to do is to arrange to cook it. They want only the necessary premises with two sorts of fuel—coal and oil. They cannot rely on gas and electricity."

There should be no hesitation on financial grounds, Lord Woolton added, because the Government has promised help.

"The experiences of Sheffield, Southampton, Coventry, and Birmingham have been unanimous in indicating the need for community feeding centers, the Minister said.

Red Aides at Work

LONDON, Dec. 18 (AP)—A Scotland Yard report to the Home Office yesterday said that alleged Communists had posted agents in underground shelters in attempts to undermine British morale.

The report asserted that several Communists had obtained appointments as shelter marshals.

It added that several hundred leaflets attacking the Government had been distributed.

Red Demonstration

LONDON, Dec. 18 (AP)—A deputation of women organized by the London District Communist Party protested at the Ministry of Food today over the increased price and shortage of milk.

"Shame" and "disgraceful," the women cried throughout a half-hour meeting with Sir Henry French, who received them on behalf of Food Minister Lord Woolton.

Dr. H. E. Magee of the Ministry Health Staff also was berated when he declined to discuss the question of free distribution of cod liver oil. As he attempted to leave the women rushed the door to bar the way, but he forced a passage.

Then the women trooped out shouting, "We want more and cheaper milk." Police ushered them from the building.

Dutch Appear Lukewarm To Trade Ties With Reich

BERLIN, Dec. 18 (AP)—Official sources said today customs arrangements between Germany and the Netherlands had been abolished "in a far-reaching manner," but declared this did not constitute customs union between the countries.

They said it was essential to customs union that both countries apply the same principles to third parties, but that Germany was maintaining customs arrangements toward third party nations on a different basis than that obtaining between the occupied Netherlands and other countries.

From this, they said, it followed that the action was a purely local arrangement between Germany and the Netherlands and did not constitute an integral part in the planned new order in Europe.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

THE HAGUE — Netherlanders find little enthusiasm in the prospect of becoming a charter member of Germany's new European trading "company."

Although under present conditions there is little likelihood that the Netherlands will be in any position to reject the German "invitation" when it comes—and it is expected here any day now—Dutch economists would much prefer free and independent trading.

The German system admittedly would offer much needed markets, and at a time when the Netherlands is vitally in need of them. But without a return of overseas trade, no real prosperity can be attained, according to Dutch businessmen. Furthermore, they say, incorporation in a Germany trading union would be likely to retard industrialization, if not actually arrest it.

Even the most intensive traffic with the whole European continent would not offer the dense population of the Netherlands remunerative labor.

The Netherlands therefore awaits the coming of peace, with the hope that it will make the seas of the world again free and bring overseas markets again within easy reach.

Fear Bad Effects

Germany always has been the hinterland of Netherlands, so in the long run no gain can be recorded there. On the other hand, Netherlanders are asking themselves what effect such a trade union would have on their political and cultural life. The effect of the union on Netherlands industry would be bad, if not disastrous.

In recent years much industry has grown up behind a protectionist wall of high tariffs and quotas. The clearing system in turn has restrained a considerable amount of German imports. All this artificial industry obviously would disappear under the German trading system, for it would be unable to survive the competition of the German industrial organizations which are instituted with a view to a much greater production.

The existing need for more foodstuffs is already being sharply felt in the Netherlands. And if industries were forced into the background and agriculture developed at a faster rate, an already acute land situation would have been worsened.

Before the German invasion it appeared likely that the Netherlands would have put under cultivation every inch of arable soil in order to feed the rapidly growing population properly.

Would Make Overproduction

German industry, stimulated by war, has developed a productive capacity that would make new trades—and many of the older ones—economically superfluous in the Netherlands itself. Likewise, the present scale of wages in Netherlands industries probably would have to be abandoned for a much lower scale.

The survival of such highly specialized Netherlands industries as that of radio manufacture and diamond cutting would be seriously jeopardized. The status of the radio trade is an intricate one in which a special protection by the circuitous method of patent laws plays an important role. In a Europe-wide system such protection might be lost.

In the diamond industry the prospects would be definitely worse. In Germany as well as in Belgium a number of simpler forms of industry exist in this branch by means of which the work is done much more cheaply than in the Netherlands.

For Netherlands businessmen, whose activity has virtually come to a standstill, the prospect of a German-sponsored trading union offers some relief. The prospect of gaining a large volume of German and central European markets at this time is welcome. And there are also advantages in the fact that under such a trading system harbors and the deeper inland canals would be governed by the uniform regulations.

But at best this is little more than a return to conditions which existed before the German invasion.

Increasingly Agricultural

The Netherlands which covers an area of 8,250,000 acres had, in 1888, 1,780,000 acres of uncultivated land. In 1936 there remained of this only 840,000 acres, the rest having in less than half a century been put under cultivation. This movement went forward in a constantly increasing tempo. By 1910 an annual area of 19,250 acres of land was being plowed up, and between the years 1920 and 1930 the yearly average amounted to about 26,000 acres.

This is largely due to the fact that the major part of the population seeks an existence in the first place in agriculture. Especially as in recent years demand for new workers in industry has not been large. So great has been the increase in population that, notwithstanding this development of waste lands and the great drainage works such as that of the Zuider Zee, tens of thousands of the young landsmen have been unable to find suitable work.

Intensification of this trend to the land might easily develop into an unfavorable disparity between agriculture and industry, with the result that agriculture might soon reach its saturation point.

Radio Interference Protested to Japan

SHANGHAI, Dec. 18 (AP)—United States Consul General Frank P. Lockhart protested to the Japanese Consul General here today against what he claimed was the jamming of the American-owned radio station XMHA whenever the station attempted to operate.

Station Manager E. L. Healey told Mr. Lockhart the interference had been traced to Japanese warships anchored in the Whangpoo River. He asserted the jamming presumably was carried on in an effort to force the station to reduce its power output and submit radiocasts of News Commentator Carroll Alcott to the Japanese censor.

Similar occurrences in the past three years have brought numerous American protests to authorities, but with virtually no results.

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Nazis' Bombs Over London Close Schools

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—More than half of London's schools have been put out of order by air bombings, with the result that there are 92,000 school children in the British capital without any form of education, according to headquarters here of the Foster Parents' Plan for War Children. More than 500 out of 1,000 schools have been rendered unusuable, it was disclosed.

Making public a letter received from its executive secretary in London, the Plan's headquarters stated that measures taken to maintain schooling in wartime before September, 1940, when the intensive bombing of London began, are already being modified by events.

As an example, home tutoring classes or parlor schools of which there were some 10,000 in London ten months ago, are now practically nonexistent in London and are disappearing in the provinces.

School hours, the Plan's representative in London disclosed, are shorter for 30,000 children, who still attend some form of school. They are from 10 to 12 a. m., and from 1:30 to 3 p. m.

Some children attend one school in the morning and a different one in the afternoon. Others experiment to find out which is most convenient to home or to shelter on the way home. The name of one child is likely to appear on the attendance sheet of several schools.

Slovenes Facing New Problems

Yugoslav province needs statesman to fill role of late Dr. Koroshetz—People are liberals.

By R. H. Markham

Former Balkan Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New problems have suddenly arisen for the Slovene people of Yugoslavia. For something like 30 years they have exerted an influence out of all proportion to their size—the race has fewer members than the inhabitants of Philadelphia—and now the statesman through whom this influence has been exerted, the Rev. Anton Koroshetz, has passed on and the question remains: who can play the part he has played in the counsels of the Yugoslav Government.

When speaking for the Slovenes, Dr. Koroshetz was backed neither by wealth, armies, numbers nor tradition, yet since he took a leading part in the formation of the Yugoslav kingdom he has made the Slovene people a powerful influence in central and southeastern Europe.

Slovenia is a wooded, mountainous country lying on the northeast corner of the Adriatic Sea and has no more definite boundaries than "the Middle West" or "the Orient." It blends into Italian, Austrian, and Croatian areas and the people along the borders are usually bilingual. Slovenia is almost as beautiful and as well kept as Switzerland, by people not unlike the Swiss. Although the Slovenes have never had a state of their own and have rarely been independent masters of their schools, they are superior to almost any neighbor in literacy, popular culture, general well-being, civic pride. They are models of moderate, balanced progress.

People Have Initiative

The most salient aspect of their economic and cultural life is cooperation. In this they resemble the Danes. They buy and sell; save, invest, borrow and lend; manufacture and distribute, publish and circulate useful literature through co-operatives.

This direct participation in public affairs gives the people confidence, assurance and initiative. They build good roads, keep their villages clean, have put up many pleasant tourist huts in their spectacular Alps, maintain clean, attractive market places, preserve their forests from pillage and decay. They have a fairly advanced and growing industry, very good newspapers, an excellent university, a national opera, national theater, many People's Homes and numerous village cultural societies.

The Slovenes are South Slavs, but in language, outlook and ways of life form a rather distinct group in Yugoslavia. Their great problem has been to establish freedom in unity. In many respects they serve as examples for others. Their local patriotisms are strong and persistent, but not extreme. All their leading writers write principally in Slovene, but they also are masters of the prevailing Yugoslav language, Serbo-Chroatian. Slovenia has a P. E. N. Club of its own.

The nation has a very definite political attitude, which may be called balanced liberalism. The people move forward persistently but cautiously, and have gone farther than any neighbor. The Slovenes, who are peasants and workers, mostly, without any trace of a privileged nobility, want freedom, equality and a fair share of all good things, but no revolution.

Exemplary Province

In spite of great handicaps, the nation developed a fairly good life under the Hapsburgs and maintained its cultural identity. It still faces many difficulties as a part of Yugoslavia, but is making of itself an exemplary province. It wants autonomy but not an autonomy that would leave it alone against Italian aggression. It wants its own officials and dislikes Serb "bosses," but greatly appreciates Serbian military prowess and political agility, so is determined to co-operate patiently and loyally with the Serbs.

The Slovenes have been remarkably successful in combining idealism with realism. Though a small group they usually have enough power to tip the scales between fairly evenly balanced opponents, so are often sought by both sides. Consequently they exert much influence and gain many advantages. Whichever group dominates in Yugoslavia, it needs Slovene support. The Slovenes give it wisely and thereby obtain advantages for Slovenia.

The Slovenes are usually in the government at Belgrade and the person normally representing them has been Dr. Koroshetz, who at his passing was Minister of Public Instruction and President of the Senate. He has been a kind of embodiment of Slovenia. He followed its traditional tactics of moderation, balancing, independence, co-operation.

He was a robust, abrupt, plain, firm, rather secretive man. He cared little for personal honors and even less for wealth. In Belgrade he had a very modest dwelling; in Slovenia he occupied a room in a religious institution. When this writer visited him there he was reminded of a student in a dormitory. Dr. Koroshetz talked little, but was friendly and accessible. His own people loved and trusted him; others recognized his honesty and ability.

A National Hero

He was a party boss, a religious chief, a national hero, a good organizer, an inveterate appeaser, but also a man of fundamental principles. He did not flee from danger and accepted very great sacrifices.

Because of his defense of democracy and his demand for more local autonomy he was once kept in confinement for many months. As Minister of the Police he was very firm. In economic matters he was scrupulous. He was never an agitator of the masses.

Before the World War, he represented his people at Vienna and was on pretty good terms with the Hapsburgs. During the war he worked for secession and helped create Yugoslavia. After the new state was formed, he was one of its leading pilots, almost from the first day.

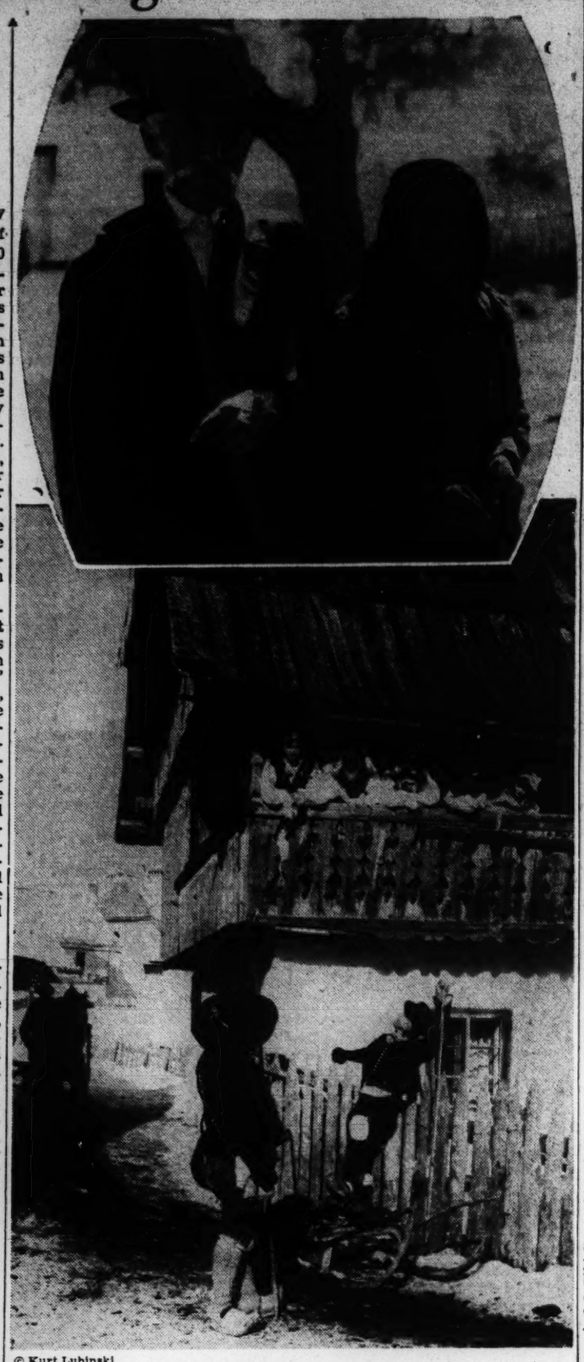
He was not a stickler for forms, but never failed to champion democratic government, local autonomy and honest administration. He was always opposed to extreme separatism. He wanted a strong Yugoslavia. He was a bitter opponent of Fascism and Communism. He was one of the staunchest antagonists of Naziism, but even in this he was not provocative.

Accomplished Much

He was Minister in most of Yugoslavia's oft-changing cabinets and once was Prime Minister. The only time he completely separated from Belgrade was during the dictatorship of King Alexander. After that ruler was assassinated, Dr. Koroshetz, gave his unstinted support to preserving Yugoslav unity. He always worked for a prudent co-ordination of freedom with unity.

He was chief of the Slovene People's Party, which embraced more than 60 per cent of the people in his province.

On the whole, Dr. Koroshetz was successful. In spite of extreme difficulties of revolutionary dissension within and very grave menace from without, he led his own people steadily forward and helped consolidate Yugoslavia. He leaves his beautiful little land and his South Slav Kingdom further ahead in practically every respect than when he began to work for them.



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Models of Moderate Balanced Progress

Upper: An old Slovene couple on the way to church. The Slovenes together with the Croats and Serbs belong to the southern group of the Slavic race. Lower: Peasants in Slovenia.

Jobless Chinese Get Philippine Aid

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANILA—New jobs for some of the 50,000,000 Chinese set adrift by Japanese aggression are being made by the Philippine Association for Industrial Co-operatives in China. The surprisingly small sum of $7 is reported as enough to place a head of family in steady employment.

As a means of starting new industries in China, or helping finance co-operatives already in operation, the Philippine Association is selling holiday cards. Painted by Jose B. David, native artist, cards portray scenes among Chinese civilians, as well as in the Philippines.

French Guess At What Husky 'GPs' Are to Do

BERN, Switzerland (AP)—France's mysterious new strong-arm clan—the "GP"—is reported spreading its organization throughout the "unoccupied" zone.

Husky members of the "Groupes de Protection," wearing armbands lettered "GP" and leather jackets and helmets similar to those worn by motorcyclists, made their first public apeparance Dec. 3 in Marseille where they assisted police in controlling the crowds during a visit by their Chief of State Marshal Pétain.

The organization was said to be composed mainly of former mobile guardsmen or the "hard-boiled" street fighters of Jacques Doriot's French Popular Party.

Reports indicated a membership of 1,000 in Marseille, 500 in Lyon, and additional units springing up in other cities in the unoccupied zone following activity by mysterious agents.

Some reports said it was a vigilante group. Others called it a French version of the Nazi Party's "SS" Elite Guard. Still others believed it might prove the means for a new dictator to ride to power in France over the heads of the Vichy Government.

There have been rumors from Vichy that the organization was approved by Minister of the Interior Marcel Peyrouton. There has been no official word from Vichy sanctioning the corps, but Marshal Pétain himself saw it in operation in Marseille.

M. Doriot, a "disillusioned" Communist who later said he was incorporating the best in communism and fascism into his French Popular Party, long has ben considered a possible "strong man" in the new France. Thus far, M. Doriot has been directing his Party from Paris.

Some "GP" members also are said to belong to Col. François de la Rocque's French Social Party, legal successor to the old semi-military Croix de Feu, and now called simply "French Social Progress" to comply with Vichy political rulings on parties in the unoccupied zone.

Both de la Rocque's followers and those of M. Doriot in recent years have been opposed bitterly by French Communists. There was one guess that the "GP" was a "safeguard against Communism."

Pétain Pledges Accord With Hitler

BERN, Switzerland, Dec. 18 (AP)—France's Chief of State, Marshal Philippe Pétain, was reported today to have assured Adolf Hitler that the ousting of Pierre Laval as his Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister has not affected the French Government's policy of collaboration with Germany.

According to diplomatic circles, Marshal Pétain conveyed this assurance to the Führer through German Ambassador Otto Abetz, who left for Paris last night after a day of mysterious conferences with both Marshal Pétain and M. Laval in Vichy.

Authoritative sources said M. Laval, freed from surveillance, had left Vichy with Herr Abetz, and there were reports he might act as a "special negotiator" for Marshal Pétain in Paris.

Flandin in Background

As such, these reports said, Laval would be answerable only to the Marshal himself and not to his own successor in the Foreign Ministry — Pierre-Etienne Flandin, who took a backseat role during the talks in Vichy.

[In Vichy, French circles were said to regard the Laval "incident" as closed and to take it for granted that negotiations with Germany on collaboration would be resumed with M. Laval taking an active part.]

Whatever M. Laval's status may be, advices here indicated that Marshal Pétain and the group of ministers who ousted him from the Cabinet had backed water considerably following the whirlwind visit from Herr Hitler's emissary.

At the time M. Laval's deposition was announced Marshal Pétain and his advisers not only made it plain that they wanted no more of him in the Government but showed every inclination to keep him a prisoner.

Some reports indicated, however, that not all the concessions were on Marshal Pétain's side.

Demand Collaboration

[Authorized sources in Berlin said that Germany's chief interest in the French Government upheaval was whether it had affected France's policy of collaboration with Germany and indicated the question of M. Laval's successor as Foreign Minister was not of paramount concern.]

Advices from Marshal Pétain's close associates said he had remained firm against suggestions that he take M. Laval back as his "crown prince"—or officially designated successor as Chief of State.

Laval in Paris

VICHY, France, Dec. 18 (AP)—Pierre Laval, Marshal Pétain's former Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister, has gone to Paris.

The French censor, for the first time, permitted announcement that M. Laval had made the trip after conferences with Marshal Pétain and Adolf Hitler's Ambassador to France, Otto Abetz.

French circles expressed the belief that from that round of conferences negotiations to increase French - German collaboration would be resumed shortly—with M. Laval playing an active role again.

M. Laval's exact status remained an enigma, but French sources said the "incident" caused by his sudden dismissal from the Government last week apparently has closed.

It was believed here the official journal would publish shortly an announcement defining M. Laval's position in the Government.

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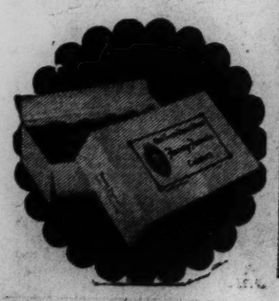

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Month's Army Training Is Called Inadequate

OTTAWA (AP)—An order-in-Council has been passed declaring all the military forces of Canada are to be called "The Canadian Army." It is the first time in Canadian history that the Dominion officially has had an "army."

The new designation puts an end to the term "Canadian Active Service Force," used since the start of the present war to designate the forces fully employed on military duties or on active service, and the term "Nonpermanent Active Militia," used for years to designate the troops who spend part of their time on military duties while carrying on with civilian occupations.

In the World War the active army was called "The Canadian Expeditionary Force."

By John P. Clare

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—The major result of two months of military training for young Canadians under a conscription scheme has been to demonstrate that the 30-day period is not adequate.

From Col. J. L. Ralston, Minister of National Defense, has come the suggestion that the training period be lengthened to four months. In the meantime the third class of men in their early twenties will go to the 39 centers across the Dominion for a month of marching, drill, and disciplinary training that resembles actual army life.

When it was announced that 30,000 of these young men would be taken to camp each month the collective outburst from Army men across the country sounded like a bombing squadron warming up on a cold morning. The scheme was attacked from many angles. Sections of the press criticized it as a makeshift political expedient, while army men went over the plan from a more technical point of view.

The indignation of Capt. H. C. Howard of Chambly Canton, Que., a reserve officer, ran to more than two columns of detailed criticism in the Montreal Gazette. To Captain Howard, whose reception of the scheme was typical of the comments from experienced soldiers, the training plan was an "ephemeral, haphazard, temporary structure of flimsy and unsound design destined for nothing at all but impotent oblivion."

Lack of Continuity Seen

The main fault found by these critics was that the training period was too short for the men to learn more than drill and the rudiments of weapon handling. While the so-called trainees are liable for home service upon their return from camp to their civilian positions, there is no scheme worked out whereby they will continue their military training with nonpermanent active militia units. The trainees are taken from widely separated points in each province and to keep them together as a militia unit after their return would be well-nigh impossible.

The graduates of the camps are not qualified after 30 days to act as replacements for the Canadian Active Service Force now in England, should there be a sudden demand for men (they are pledged to nothing more than home defense) and neither are equipped to perform military duties here if the need arose, it has been argued. Throughout the training period there is an effort made to encourage trainees to join the regular army and several have entered the service.

Before any change is made in the Canadian system the mobilization of man power that has been accomplished by Great Britain will be studied. In the United Kingdom the conscription of men is worked out by the Ministers of Labor and War services in an effort to make sure that men needed in industry will not be drafted into the army.

The allocation of men has not yet reached a definite system in Canada although a ruling has been made that any employer wishing to regain the services of a workman now in the army may do so by making application to the military authorities. The final choice is left with the employee.

Skilled Labor Needed

There has been at least one clash between the military and employers over the training plan. A Canadian aircraft manufacturer protested against his young men being sent to camp when, he said, they were needed in the plant.

While the conscription plan has been described as having no exemptions there are certain exceptions for reasons of health, religious beliefs—university students are exempt.

What has been done is to have each employer make an arrangement with the Federal authorities whereby plants may delay the training of necessary young men, who are called up, or have them trained at such times when the operation of the plant will be least affected.

But a large-scale plan for the allocation of man power has not yet been applied. The necessary information is in the hands of the Government on the registration cards which were filled out by all adult Canadians last summer.

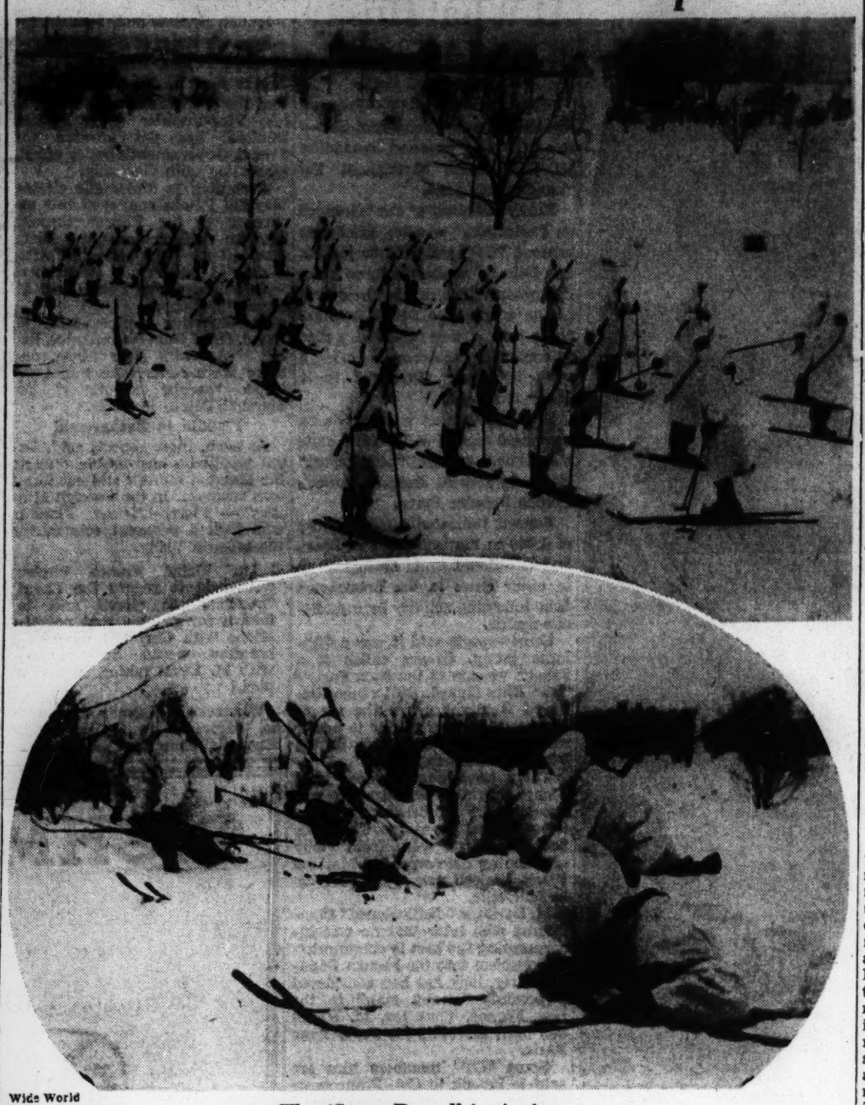
Smaller Groups Proposed

Prominent among the critics of the training plan was the Canadian Corps Association, one of the two large national organizations of veterans in the Dominion. The Corps is opposed to establishment of large training centers and suggests smaller groups near the homes of the trainees.

A major proposal made by the Corps was that entrance to the training scheme make foreign service obligatory, whereas under the existing setup the trainees are only obliged to service in defense of Canada. A longer training period is included in the Corps' plan. The existing scheme is condemned as "wasteful and inadequate."

Present plans call for the training of 300,000 young men. If the length of training period is increased it will mean that more centers will have to be established in order to maintain the training schedule. In fact it is indicated that lack of equipment is what has delayed the longer stay in camp for the draftees.

Canada Trains Its Ski Troops



Wide World

The 'Snow Patrol' in Action

Above: Troops of the Canadian Army are shown taking special training after organization of a ski unit. Later these men, including some of Canada's leading skiers, will serve as instructors for other units. They carry their rifles slung over their backs as they glide swiftly over the snow. The white parkas are made of a special wind-resistant material and blend in with the white countryside. Lower: Bear walk, march! That is the command that puts Canada's ski patrol in this position. The snow troops are being trained near Ottawa.

British Stiffen Tangier Stand

Continued from Page 1

modified many times in Spain's favor.

Undoubtedly, the administration machinery did not always run smoothly, but it did, at least, serve the very important task of keeping Tangier out of the grip of any one power.

Situation Changes

The situation changed with the early stages of Britain's so-called "appeasement policy" in the Abyssinian and Spanish civil wars. During the Spanish civil war the international Zone became totalitarian in character. This enabled Gen. Francisco Franco to extend his influence to both sides of the Strait of Gibraltar.

But a fundamental change came when Italy entered the present war on the side of Germany, for but a few days later Spanish troops entered the international zone. They declared that the area's status would continue unchanged. The British Government, powerless to act otherwise, responded by saying that it "accepted the honorable declaration of the Spanish Government."

From then on Spain has moved quickly, effectively, and consistently in an effort to destroy Tangier's international status and to make it a Spanish possession. In July Madrid announced the appointment of a Spanish administration for Tangier, in November the Spanish Commander-in-Chief declared the international administration ended, and last week the International officials were dismissed.

Spain undoubtedly saw in Britain's preoccupation, especially in the eastern Mediterranean during the past nine month, its opportunity to act and undoubtedly was helped by those who felt that, if Tangier could not remain international, it would be best in the hands of Spain rather than under the control of an Axis power.

British Successes

Here in Britain, however, during the past few days with the change in outlook resulting from the mounting British successes in North Africa, it is felt in a number of influential circles that the time now has come when Britain should clearly tell Spain that even if questions of international status for Tangier must be left until a later decision, the Tangier zone must remain fortified and no air bases must be constructed there.

Hitherto the British Government has been content to protest and "reserve their rights" which has been another name for official inactivity. But now with the Axis losing its power in the Eastern Mediterranean the probability that Reichsführer Hitler may attempt something new in the western approaches of that sea must be seriously considered.

Reports that about 5,000 German troops have been for some time in the Spanish zone in Morocco, combined with earlier stories of strong guns and fortifications at the Spanish Moroccan port of Ceuta indicate a danger to Gibraltar—for with a powerful air base in Tangier and strong fortifications at Ceuta, Gibraltar's effectiveness as a military base might be considerably reduced.

British Observe Neutrality

The neutrality of Tangier has been strictly observed by Britain in that not a single British warship has dropped anchor in Tangier Bay since the outbreak of the war.

The Axis powers on the other hand have certainly not been so scrupulous. Italian submarines, ostensibly awaiting repairs, are reported to have been in Tangier harbor since Nov. 3, while an Italian attack upon the British Post Office at Tangiers, which caused Spanish authorities some embarrassment, and the fact that the Italian legation there has been using a powerful radio transmitter from which news of events in the western Mediterranean has been sent to Rome, are evidence that Italy, at least, thinks little of Tangier's neutrality.

The Tangier international gendarmerie, which formerly guarded the international zone, consisted of 500 Moors with French and Spanish officers and it was rather a shock for residents of Tangier to see the gendarmerie commandant, Col. de Miguel—paid by International Commission—as one of the leaders of the Spanish troops when they entered Morocco a few days ago.

Unrest Among Troops

Dissatisfaction among Moroccan troops in Tangier has led to their replacement recently by Spanish regular troops, while French soldiers on the border of Spanish Morocco have also been massed and the French director of Moroccan customs at Tangier is reported to have refused to hand over his office to Spanish officials except on orders from the French Residency at Rabat, French Morocco.

The most recent developments in Tangier are related in British opinion to the broader issue of British-Spanish relations in general and particularly as to whether Spanish neutrality will or can resist possible German pressure. From the British viewpoint Britain has done almost everything to satisfy the legitimate demands of neutral Spain.

Does Hitler Plan to Take All France?

Continued from Page 1

niche road from Nice, or to Africa by sea. The former is long and tortuous, the latter involves a still longer and therefore more dangerous transport to Africa.

If France, like Barkis, is willing, such a move might appear superficially sound, although, actually, it offers tremendous risks.

That Germany has the manpower and material for any of the above lines of action "some 200-odd divisions including 12 panzer divisions, and some 8,000 military aircraft" is admitted. But each and all of these plans violate three principles of war, those of the objective, of force, and of simplicity, respectively.

Germany's potential invasion force against England would be reduced, her air army divided (since the bombing of Britain must be kept up) and lastly the one thing which Herr Hitler has so far steered clear of—a multi-front war—would result.

France Key to Situation

How, then, could the Reich bring about the desired result of crushing Britain without division of force, without forgetting the main objective?

The answer is: Increase of effort against Britain, by air and sea. How can Germany's airfields, Germany's submarines and raider bases, be multiplied to increase best the inroads on Britain's sea lanes, and at the same time guard against possible collapse of Italy?

Complete possession of France would appear to fulfill all requirements. It would provide the air fields, with the entire west coast under German command. Bordeaux, with all that a great seaport means, and the Garonne Estuary, already afford vital sea bases. Marseilles and Toulon on the Mediterranean would provide additional resources of France's shipbuilding industries for extension of sea-raiding there. And knocked-down submarines can be shipped by rail and inland water routes from Germany. Extension of British bombing operations against such southern points would hamper Britain's effort.

48-Hour Task

On the defensive side, the new German land frontier would include the line: Pyrenees-Gulf of Lyon, Mariitime Alps-Jura Mountains, thence eastward along the mountains. Behind the Gulf of Lyons lies the high ground of the Massif Central, dominating the Rhone Valley and Southeastern France. These add up geographically to an almost impregnable position which, developed by Germany, could raise tremendous obstacles to an anti-Nazi invasion of the western part of the Continent.

The occupation would involve no major military operation. Quick, slashing mechanized drives, a task of forty-eight hours at most, would spell the end of all resistance in what remains of France; the Gestapo mopping up in its best ruthlessness would provide for future internal security. One objection remains, however, which might well give Herr Hitler pause. Such a move would probably result in driving French North Africa into Britain's arms; it might consolidate the entire Free France movement.

Looked at from this viewpoint, one can begin to piece the puzzle together, and make a glimmering of sense out of the Vichy explosion, the "L'Aiglon" appeasement move and their repercussions. If there yet remains a chance for Italy to retrieve the Libyan disaster, perhaps France will not be seized. It is this observer's opinion that that chance is dimming, that we may soon see the Nazi juggernaut rolling south through France.

Gandhi Proclaims Christmas Truce In Anti-War Drive

BOMBAY, India, Dec. 18 (AP)—Mohandas K. Gandhi, Indian Nationalist leader, proclaimed a Christmas truce from Dec. 23 to Jan. 4 today in the Congress Party's campaign against Indian participation in the war.

War Construction

BOMBAY, India, Dec. 18 (AP)—The Government of India was reported today to have decided to support plans advanced by Walchand Hirachand, Bombay industrialist, for construction of an aircraft factory at Bangalore and a shipyard at Vizagapatam, in Madras Province.

The shipbuilding project envisages construction of 60 ships of 8,000 to 12,000 tons a year, involving an expenditure of more than $12,000,000.

American experts are expected to aid in construction of the aircraft plant.

Only recently Britain granted special facilities for Spanish imports of necessary foodstuffs. Yet it is considered astonishing that a professedly neutral totalitarian government should allow its press to be so consistently anti-British.

Failure of the British policy toward Spain is criticized here as a continuation of the so-called "appeasement policy." But whatever the coming development in British-Spanish relations generally it is felt that regarding Tangier, as one newspaper expresses it this morning, that Britain "cannot reasonably allow the fate of such a vital strategic spot to be at the sole discretion of a country which, however much it may desire to keep out of the war, may at any moment be placed under irresistible military pressure by Hitler and forced to make a conveniently fortified zone for use against us."

British See War Shortened By Victories Over Italians

Continued from Page 1

of the attacks on Britain's sea traffic by submarines and aircraft.

7. The development of a "peace offensive" intended to make the British relax and give the Italians breathing space.

British on Guard

To the possibility of any of these moves and of any combination of them the British are fully awake.

The Hitler policy has been all along to keep the Allies guessing, and that is what they are doing now on the strength of such information as is available regarding the Nazi military, naval, and air movements.

Of these one of the most significant is the concentration of German troops at key points from which they could be used in sudden invasion moves. The existence of these concentrations has been confirmed by British intelligence sources which have kept a close watch of this phase of the Reich's activities.

[Lord Beaverbrook, Minister for Aircraft production, in a radiocast yesterday, reported that Germany was preparing for another attempt to invade England, probably before the Spring.]

It is realized here that if Herr Hitler considers the Axis situation desperate enough to warrant another heavy gamble he may try a surprise attack on the British Isles.

Britain Prepared

But Britain has been preparing increasingly for that ever since June. The Home Guard, Britain's antiparachute organization No. 1, is developing defense tactics to deal with such new German techniques as the dropping of 100 men almost in groups from 300 feet under the cover of a smoke screen.

Attention also is being given to reports that the Germans are busily making "baby" tanks in Prague, turning out hundreds weekly. Special planes are designed to transport these tanks. They have been flown from Prague to East Prussia and landed safely in experiments.

Increased emphasis has been thrown on the air aspect of an attack on Britain because it is felt that the Mediterranean developments have not drawn off as much of Britain's naval strength from home waters as the Nazis may have hoped.

These considerations tend to infuse extra significance into the R. A. F.'s recent policy of handing out the same severe treatment to German airdromes as the R. A. F. had given in the past to the "invasion ports."

This policy also tends to act as counter to Nazi onslaughts on British shipping, though in that connection the R. A. F. has been doing a special job by bombing submarine bases.

The base at Lorient, for example, has been assailed more than 30 times already. For it has not been lost sight of that the Nazis declared themselves capable of building 70 submarines a month by the end of this year.

The Italian Navy

One of the great concerns of the Britisn is to keep Herr Hitler's hands off the Italian Navy in the event of the Fascist going under without using it very strenuously.

Another effort Britain is making is to be in a position to offset the fruits of any new pressure the Germans may impose on Unoccupied France or on Spain.

The British feel that if anybody is going to have the Italian Navy it has got to be Britain. Which explains a certain preoccupation with the tidings, as yet unconfirmed, that Nazi troops are massing in Southwest Germany and Austria in a manner that might be construed as foreshadowing a sudden drive into Italy's industrial north.

There are many imponderables in the situation—the possible resurgence of French nationalism being one that has been brought under discussion by the substitution of Pierre Etienne Flandin for Pierre Laval—and it has not gone unnoticed that Herr Hitler's speech last week failed to mention either Italy or Russia. And it is on the border of Russia that Field Marshal Walther von Brauchitsch, Commander in Chief of the German Armed Forces, has been reviewing Nazi troops.

Italy's Aggression Halted

Meanwhile, the rapid deterioration of Italy's strategic position is looked on here as ending the aggressive power of one end of the Axis.

Whatever the Italians may be capable of right now it certainly does not look likely to be an offensive—which means that, thanks primarily to the Greeks, the Allies have obtained the initiative on land for the first time since the war started and have undone in a few days, a few hours almost, all that was done in Italy's behalf by Marshal Rodolfo Graziani and his men since they rapidly advanced 75 miles from Libya to the village os Sidi Barrani on the Egyptian coast last September, and there established a strong advanced base to which they took stores and ammunition.

All these—all that is left of them at any rate—now belong to the British, whose success with mechanized advanced forces have been so spectacular and speedy that it makes supporting troops look superfluous. However, they are still coming up and the dramatic twist that has been put into the plot of Signor Mussolini's expansionist adventure story leaves him confronted with the counter invasion of Libya from Sidi Barrani by an enemy which does what he never did—commands the Mediterranean, both by sea and air.

In these circumstances the British continue to feel sorry for the Italian people and contemptuous of the Fascist Administration and feel both will have to take a hard lesson.

But back of Italy stands the real enemy, the Nazis, and the main satisfaction in expediting the settlement of Italy's account is that it hastens the day when a certain proportion of the British naval strength can be withdrawn from the Mediterranean to protect British home waters and trade routes and—it is expected and hoped—to convoy another British Expeditionary Force to "the return match" with Germany that the armies of Britain talk of all the while with such enthusiasm.

Developments will no doubt be largely conditioned on what happens in the Mediterranean in the immediate future, and there the situation has so greatly improved in a short space of time that responsible spokesmen here allude to the war as having been shortened by at least a year, now that Britain has obtained at last the opportunity for pressing an offensive with all possible power.

U. S. on Alert

VICHY, France, Dec. 18 (AP)—Robert D. Murphy, United States Charge d'Affaires here, will leave by plane today for Algiers to inspect consular establishments in French North Africa. He probably will visit Casablanca, Dakar, Tunis, and Tangier.

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Wide World

Child Evacuees Safe in Melbourne

Carefree youngsters, removed from England, Scotland, and Wales for the duration of the war, leaving the zoo in Melbourne, one of the first places they visited after their arrival in Australia. Passed by Australian censor.

Southern Airport To Get $442,000 Job

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ASHEVILLE, N. C.—Designation of the Asheville-Hendersonville airport development as part of the new $40,000,000 airfield improvement defense program, and allotment of $172,000 for a non-labor project to be supplemented by Works Projects Administration funds for the actual labor, has been announced by the Civil Aeronautics Administration in Washington.

This means that a $442,000 improvement program can be carried out at the airport without delay.

The $172,000 allocation is for non-labor improvements, which will include adequate lighting of the airport for night flying. Three new runways for take-off and landing purposes will be built: 500 by 4,000 feet, 500 by 3,500 and 500 by 3,000 feet. A 100-foot strip on the northeast and southwest runway will be paved.

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Christmas Flowers are a lovely gesture—and a grand thought for last-minute gifts! Gimbels has Philadelphia's largest flower shop, ready to deliver your floral tributes promptly (even on Christmas Day!).

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Gimbels Shoppers will complete your Christmas shopping for you if you can't come in. Call Walnut 9000, Norma Gay Shoppers. (Or let our Poinsettia Girls, Street Floor, Market, suggest gifts and buy them with you!)

GIMBEL BROTHERS

The Store of a Million Gifts

PHILADELPHIA

New Italian Flight Seen As Albanian Town Burns

ATHENS, Dec. 18 (AP)—Fires have broken out in Klisoura, it was officially reported today, leading to belief that Italian forces were burning supplies in preparation to abandon that mountain town on the middle Albanian front.

Greeks pointed out the such fires were observed before Italians relinquished Argrokastron and Santi Quaranta.

Both Klisoura and Tepeleni, farther west, were reported within the range of Greek machine-guns.

Heavy fighting was reported continuing both in the Klisoura-Tepeleni sector and in the coastal region to the southwest and the Greeks already called the contest in the former sector a "brilliant victory," likely to have a decisive influence on future operations.

Klisoura, about midway between Premet and Tepeleni on a cross-mountain road, bars an important route to Tepeleni and the lower valley of the Viosa River.

In the valley between Premet and Klisoura the Fascists were said to have used 50 tanks in a roving defense of their fortifications while Greek artillery held them under fire.

On the coast the Greeks were said to be well within range of Chimara, which the Italians were reported defending with reinforcements. Greeks said they were flanking the port of Palermo. In the northern sector fighting had been slowed down by bad weather, but nevertheless the Greeks continued to report local successes.

A motor transport column apparently headed for the coastal front to supply the Italians was bombed yesterday by the British Royal Air Force, according to its communique.

The bombers found the column on a coastal road between Aghisaranda and Valona, it was said, and a number of bombs were seen to burst on the roadside. The trucks also were machine-gunned but, the communique said, a snowstorm which hampered the operations prevented observation of the full effect of the attack.

Jail Listener-In

ROME, Dec. 18 (AP)—The first punishment of Italians for listening to a British news radiocast was reported today from Padua, where a restaurant proprietor was sentenced to a month in jail and fined 500 lire (about $25).

A young woman who entered the place at night to use a telephone informed Fascist Party officials she had heard the radiocast, and they summoned police.

More Homes in Dominions Await Refugee Children

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE—While only a few hundred British children have so far found their way to refuge in Australia and New Zealand for the duration of the war, the plan of evacuation to the Dominions is likely to be greatly extended once the winter season is past.

Australian residents already have nominated 5,000 children of English residents and friends to come and stay with them. Altogether some 20,000 families in the Dominions have signified their willingness to take in children from the home country.

The Australian Government at first set 5,000 as the complete number that could be accommodated, but this was speedily exceeded when it became known how many families were ready to co-operate in the movement.

It is understood that all children are assured of being received in private homes. In addition to British children a number of offers have come in for adopting Belgian and Netherlands children.

From Far East

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales—Australia recently received more than 5,000 women and children, dependents of soldiers, naval men, and civilians in Hong Kong evacuated by the Government of that British territory as a result of the delicate international situation in the Far East.

The women and children, of all stratums of society, were evacuated from Hong Kong at short notice by the Government.

On arrival here, many complained of the crowded conditions on ships which carried them from Hong Kong to Manila, Philippine Islands, where they stayed three weeks before embarking for Australia.

The women and children traveled to Australia from Manila in six ships under comfortable conditions. They were welcomed at Australian ports by State Government welfare committees, who had arranged accommodation for them in the suburbs of the Capital cities at moderate rates.

Eighty per cent of the refugees are to live in Sydney and Melbourne, the remainder being distributed among the other Capitals. Money was given to those temporarily short of funds.

The reception of the evacuees had been supervised by the Federal Government, in co-operation with the Hong Kong and British Governments as an emergency measure required by war conditions.

Berlin Denies 50,000 Nazis Are In Italian Ports

BERLIN, Dec. 18 (AP)—Authorized sources flatly denied today reports that 50,000 German troops had reached an Italian port bound for Libya.

[The Columbia Broadcasting Company's correspondent in Belgrade, Yugoslavia, said in a radiocast last night that according to reliable sources in Yugoslavia, more than 50,000 German troops had moved quietly into Italy, presumably to embark for Libya and Albania to aid the Italians.

Winston Burdett, the correspondent, said the major part of the Nazi forces were reported at Bari and Naples, southern Italian ports, but some also were reported to be in Genoa and Milan.

Some were expected to perform "police duties" in Italy in exchange for Italian labor in German factories, he said.

The German movement southward, according to Mr. Burdett's sources, began immediately after the resignation Dec. 6 of Marshal Pietro Badoglio, Italian Chief of Staff.

La Guardia Urges U. S. Aid to Britain

NEW YORK, Dec. 18 (AP)—Mayor La Guardia yesterday urged United States aid to Great Britain to the limit of "custom and law," asserting that if it were not for the "unparalleled courage" of the British people "we would not be enjoying a peaceful Christmas period."

The Mayor spoke at a ceremony in front of the City Hall at which Bishop William T. Manning blessed 10 "rolling kitchens" consigned to Britain for use by civilian populations in bombed areas.

Winthrop W. Aldrich, head of the British War Relief Society, told the Mayor that 165 of the motorized kitchens, paid for by American funds but manufactured in England, already were in service. He said the Society hoped to place 400 such kitchens in service in England.

Non-Spark Shoe Types For Munitions Workers

ST. LOUIS, Mo. (AP)—Needs of munitions workers have led to the introduction of non-spark shoes and other new types of safety footwear adapted to the use of workers in defense industries.

Included among "safety shoes" to be exhibited by St. Louis manufacturers at the annual Shoe Fair in Chicago soon, the non-spark shoes are put together with brass nails and are said to be so constructed that powder plant and oil field workers may wear them without expectation of causing fire.

Another creation is the electricians' shoe which may be worn in electrified mines without transmitting current.

The safety features also may be included in dress shoe models.

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No Man of the House will mind nursing the fire a bit if you make his fireside comforts attractive.

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Mufflers, umbrellas, luggage, jewelry—

Everything man or boy wears.

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STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

How Far Can U. S. Aid Go? Writer Sees Decision Near

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 18—The United States may have to decide within a week or 10 days how fast and how far it is going to aid Britain, according to Clare Boothe, playwright and wife of Henry Luce, publisher.

Miss Boothe, speaking at a luncheon given by Winthrop W. Aldrich, President of the British War Relief Society, at the St. Regis Hotel yesterday, urged that all Americans "get behind" President Roosevelt now and support any proposal to give Britain the war material needed. Recalling her campaign work for Wendell L. Willkie, in which she sparred verbally with Dorothy Thompson, columnist, she said she sympathized with Miss Thompson's wonder that a month had passed since her "champion" won the election, but nothing effective had been done yet to help Britain.

Meanwhile announcements from many quarters indicate that a steady flow of war relief assistance to beleaguered Britain is continuing. Consignments of clothing, knitted garments and equipment representing a value of 40,000 were shipped from here by bundles for Britain, Inc., last week, it was announced by that organization. In the last eight days money contributions aggregating more than 30,000 were received at its headquarters, 745 Fifth Avenue.

Children in Birmingham, Coventry and Southampton, cities recently blasted by Nazi bombers, have been helped by the British Save the Children Fund, using money contributed through the Save the Children Federation, whose offices are at Madison Avenue. Coventry is rapidly returning to some degree of normalcy, Capt. George F. Gracey, Secretary of the British organization, cabled, adding, "You in America are helping us to build up our generation for life in a future happier and better ordered world."

The Namesake Towns Association of the English-Speaking Union, at 30 Rockefeller Plaza, has cabled more than $1,500 as a Christmas gift to officers and men on British destroyers "adopted" by American towns with the same names as those of the destroyers. The list of towns which have adopted "namesake" destroyers include Annapolis, Md.; Bath, Maine; Mansfield, Chelsea, Georgetown, Bradford, and Belmont, Mass.; Brighton, Colo.; Newark, Newmarket, and Caldwell, N. J.; Cameron, Texas; Charleston, S. C.; Lewes, Del.; Reading and Lancaster, Pa.; Niagara Falls, N. Y.; Richmond, Va., and Salisbury, N. C.

On the other side of the globe, Mme. Chiang Kai-shek will sponsor Christmas parties for many of the 25,000 to 30,000 Chinese children orphaned by the Japanese invasion who are in shelter homes operated by her and her lifesaving committees, according to Charles V. Vickrey, President of the Golden Rule Foundation.

President's Trees Bring Total of $900

HYDE PARK, N. Y., Dec. 18 (AP)—President Roosevelt's private evergreen plantation has produced 800 Christmas trees and about 200 Yule logs for the market this year for a total revenue of approximately $900.

One of the Presidential Christmas trees already graces the lawn of the new Franklin D. Roosevelt High School here, as a gift from the President.

Russell W. Linaka, Superintendent of the President's acres, said production this year doubled that of 1939.

'Merry Christmas, Lady—No Charge for Errands'

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 18 (AP)—Boys and girls of Askew School—400 of them—are putting their Christmas spirit into action.

They're spreading cinders on icy streets, shoveling snow off neighbors' walks, running errands, feeding birds and in dozens of ways carrying out the program of their principal, Miss Selma Heglund, for "practical action" instead of carols and pageants.

Miss Heglund calls it "a good pattern for democratic living."

Alabama Film Shows Romance of Its Roads

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — Along Alabama highways in a specially equipped Highway Department wagon is traveling a pictorial history of these highways, from the era of Indian trails to the present hard-surfaced roads and spectacular bridges. It is a newly-released historic film—in natural color and with sound — entitled "The Romance of Alabama's Highways" and represents fulfilment of an idea long advocated by State Highway Director Chris J. Sherlock.

The film had its premier at the recent annual dinner at a downtown hotel here of the Alabama Highway Department. Opening with a prologue by Gov. Frank M. Dixon the enthralling story of highway travel held sway for 43 minutes.

In its tour of the State the film will be shown in every county and locality before city and county governing bodies, schools, civic, and other groups.

Italians Smile As They March Into Captivity

Continued from Page 1

tates is lost," my car crunched along over the broken stones of a road, which only requires a layer of asphalt to make it North Africa's finest highway, to the support group headquarters. The news there was as fantastically incredible as it had been all along our advance route: Salum was surrounded. Troops were closing down from the escarpment—Egypt's natural coastal defense—had occupied lower Salum and the fall of the town was only a question of hours.

A British armored division had pressed on inland and swung up toward the coast. General Barti, in charge of Italian headquarters at Badia, may have a little time to ruminate on his maxim I saw among some captured documents: "Surprise is always master of the battlefield."

In that engagement they encountered the new Catanzaro division under Gen. Giuseppe Amigo who had just come up as a normal relief. It put up a stiff but brief resistance and was captured almost in its entirety.

All Hands Go Up

"When we get within 100 yards of them their hands go up as one man," a British major told me as we stood in the windy golden sunrise with the desert littered with the remainder of 14,000 Catanzaros and their decrepit battle-scarred transports. Then he complained grimly: "They have been hitting us mercilessly for months. Now we are strong enough and although I am as humanitarian as any man it is mighty difficult to stand off even when those forests of hands go up."

The world has toppled about these prisoners who all admit that they are fed up with war. They are not hard to convince that the English are now in Libya. They admit that the Italian Air Force has been mastered by one tenth of its number; but they grin incredulously for a long time when you tell them about events in Albania, the exploits of the Italian fleet, or the wholesale resignation of generals.

Magic Came Out of a Barn

General Electric

Research Has Lighted the World

Top: In the rear of 233 Liberty Street in Schenectady, N. Y., is this barn that served the General Electric Company as a research laboratory under the late Charles P. Steinmetz and Dr. W. R. Whitney, then his assistant, from 1900 and 1901. Bottom: Dr. W. R. Whitney, General Electric Vice-President in charge of research, in his laboratory in Schenectady.

Hoarding of Trade Secrets Shown Inferior to Research

By Herbert B. Nichols

Natural Science Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Dec. 18—Urging industry to adopt broader programs of research if its production lines would turn out more blessings for more people, Dr. Karl T. Compton, President of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, attending the fortieth anniversary of the General Electric Research Laboratories said that in the long run any manufacturer employing research would benefit much more from a general advance in knowledge than from the selfish accumulation of trade secrets.

Dr. William D. Coolidge, present director of the General Electric Laboratories, acknowledged the absolute dependence of modern industry upon natural science. However, he expressed regret that at the present time so much effort must be expended by all the real leaders of research in military applications.

"Yet it took the experience of the last war to bring home to American industry what industrial research really means," Dr. Coolidge added. "When the British fleet took its strangle hold on German commerce, our industries were forced to realize how dependent they had become on the output of German laboratories. Dyes, optical glass, chemical reagents, magnesium metal and powder, and many special alloys were no longer obtainable.

"American research mobilized to supply the lacks, and when the United States entered the war, made very important contributions to the national defense. Had it not been for the few industrial research laboratories then in existence, and the university scientists who volunteered, or were drafted, our Army and Navy would have been in worse straits and lacked some of their most effective defense facilities." Today there are nearly 2,000 industrial research laboratories.

What's In a Name

"Call this age a civilization or an industrial system," Charles E. Wilson, President of General Electric Company, said. "The term is unimportant. The main fact is that we have sought to be efficiently productive. To that end we have harnessed the power that lies in coal, in oil, and in water, and made it the servant of millions of men.

"I am not a scientist. Neither am I normally a quoter of verse, but there is one line from Robert Browning that many people will recognize:

"'A man's reach should exceed his grasp,
Else what's a heaven for?'

"I am confident that discovery as a result of industrial research has its most promising days before it. The greatest benefit, and the greatest significance, lies in the fact that our industrial system cares to make the effort. I think that trying to reach heaven is just as important as getting there—and that the will to increase our productive efficienecy is just as important as doing it. That is why we rededicate ourselves tonight to further searching of the unknown."

Dr. Compton, representing the thousands of scientists in every field of research whose work has been significantly aided by the generous co-operation of General Electric researchers, reviewed some of the high spots of discovery in which General Electric pioneered, and carefully pointed out what the public has come to think of as products of the "House of Magic" are in reality the logical outcome of systematic thinking. "Orderly hard work following with painstaking detail, step by step, the testing and development of ideas."

Began In a Barn

Yesterday General Electric celebrated the fortieth anniversary of its famous "House of Magic" its research laboratory, which has grown from benches erected in a barn, to two massive brick buildings connected by a bridge.

In a celebration befitting a double celebration, the world's largest industrial X-ray unit, turning out energy equivalent to $90,000,000 worth of radium was dedicated. Rated at 1,000,000 volts, the new unit exceeds the previous largest by 600,000 volts, and cuts the time for taking a picture through four inches of steel from one hour to less than two minutes.

That means giant steel castings used in huge turbines and many other types of prime mover machinery, much of it important to national defense, can be inspected for flaws, saving many thousands of dollars as well as considerable time. Operation of the tube is through remote control behind a two-foot wall.

General Electric's research program began six years after Edison's famous lamp patent expired. E. W. Rice Jr., then in charge of engineering and manufacturing had long felt something should be done to improve the lamp, and the result was the appointment of Dr. W. R. Whitney, a young instructor in chemistry at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, as director of research.

He Overcame His Hesitation

Young Dr. Whitney wasn't at all sure he wanted to undertake the task. He was fearful that it might mean shutting himself into a restricted groove in the industrial machine. But Prof. Elihu Thomson, one of the electrical researchers who founded the General Electric, gave him a different point of view. At Schenectady, Professor Thomson said, there lived and worked that master mathematician and technical genius, Charles P. Steinmetz. This alone, he assured Dr. Whitney, would mean a scientific atmosphere such as he thrived upon.

Dr. Whitney found it was so, and the first laboratory was fitted out in the Steinmetz barn on Liberty Street. Tom Dempster was their laboratory assistant.

The first important success of the lab was the result of Dr. Whitney's investigation of the cause of the blackening of incandescent lamp bulbs using the carbon filament Edison discovered. After removing some filaments from a high temperature furnace he discovered the sign of their temperature coefficient of resistance changed from the negative one of pure carbon, to positive, and the birth of the famous Gem lamps, giving twice as much light for a given cost, was announced.

Just about the next best accomplishment in those years, was Dr. Whitney's choice of Dr. W. D. Coolidge as an associate. By 1911 Dr. Coolidge had found a way to change tungsten from a fragile refractory material into a substance that could be drawn into fine wires and another 100 per cent saving in electricity costs was chalked up. Dr. Coolidge is today director of General Electric's vast research program, and Dr. Whitney, though still active in research, has retired as active chief.

St. Louis Germans Spurn Nazi Bids

The Dies Committee has just issued a report, revealing that various agencies, individuals, and organizations are carrying on very extensive anti-American activities throughout the United States.

The Christian Science Monitor has made a study of some of these activities. Its investigator has had much experience with Nazi methods and acts in other lands. Following is another of his findings.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Three fifths of the inhabitants of St. Louis, which is the seventh largest city in the United States, are said to be of German origin. The surrounding district, also, contains an unusually large number of settlers from Germany. Many of these Missourians have retained the German language and German ways. Nevertheless, St. Louis is a model of national unity and national loyalty. It has rejected Nazism. It is a striking example of how Americanism works.

The story of the Germans coming here is a romance of adventure, idealism, homemaking, and reform. A hundred years ago there were no Germans in the valley. Then a rather prosperous intellectual, Gottfried Duden, bought a fertile and attractive tract of farm land, which he paid hired men to develop, as he wrote alluring stories about Missouri and America's Wild West. They were published in Germany and the brilliant picture he painted of a new land offering liberty, adventure, and limitless opportunity, made the word Missouri popular in Central Europe.

Peasants seeking land, scholars seeking refuge from militarism and tax gatherers, reformers seeking fields of activity free from entrenched wrongs, pious worshippers seeking escape from princely commands, all directed their eyes and many directed their steps toward Missouri.

Thrifty Peasants

The scholars formed a "Latin Colony" in which they hired others to do the work. The hired help soon came to own most of the land and the scholars eventually had to work for them. Immigrants kept pouring in. Most of the rich settlers grew poor, most of the poor settlers grew rich. The Missouri Valley prospered and German songs were sung, throughout a belt on both sides of the river from St. Louis, half way to Kansas City. In many counties half of the inhabitants, and in some even more, were from Germany. Many a Missouri farming community of those years would have given a visitor the impression of being in Saxony.

Most of these Germans were of simple, thrifty peasant stock and had large families, each member of which worked with his hands and saved money that he might eventually acquire property of his own. But among them, also, were intellectuals of marked ability, broad views, and high character. One such, Friederich Muench, who possessed some capital, came to America for the purpose of founding an ideal society. He and a German friend formed the Giessener Colonizing Association for creating a new Germany in the new world. He hoped to establish a retreat, whither hard-pressed German liberals might flee and which would prove so inspiring that Germans in the homeland would copy it. This dream of a new Germany was never realized, but Muench and his German fellow settlers helped to develop a new country and a new people.

It is notable that as time passed Muench found himself in conflict with newly-arrived, "green" German immigrants. Two camps appeared, "the greys" and "the green," if we may adopt terms that have long been used by German settlers. As each new wave of "greens" came, they accused the older setlers, "the greys," of being soft, of giving up their Germanism, of losing themselves and their German blood.

Muench, who had had dreams of organizing a Germany-in-America, became the classic spokesman for the "greys."

"Immigrants must become Americans," he said. "Only then do they find themselves. They cannot have two loyalties. This is no colony of any part of the old world. The American spirit takes the settlers, dark-eyed or blue-eyed, and makes them a new nation in a new land."

The English-Americans had learned that lesson in 1776: the German-Americans have been learning it with each new tide of immigrants.

Lesson to Be Learned

Now it must be learned anew. The "greens" this time are the Nazis. They think they have discovered America. Like Columbus, they don't know what it is. They imagine it is a part of Europe. These "greens" plunged noisely into St. Louis and tried to organize a Nazi Bund. The initiators were almost all newcomers, aliens, unnaturalized residents, or German officials. They tried to undo the work of eight decades; they set out to un-Americanize America, to make part of it a colony of Germany. But they failed. Not 500 St. Louisians out of 500,000 of German origin, could be persuaded aggressively to support the Nazi Bund. The first Bund leaders, indeed, had to flee from the field, without glory or prestige.

Then another Nazi attempt was made under cover of Americanism. Denying Nazism and all connections with Adolf Hitler, Nazi leaders set out to form a C. O. V. C. A., that is a Co-operative Voters and Consumers Alliance.

The initiators sent a circular letter to prospective members, saying: "How can we German-Americans, as a group, effectually participate in our country's affairs? How do we fit into the picture? It is because of lack of political representation that certain groups have been able to silence the voice of German-Americans, which they fear would have been expressed in favor of a free and internationally independent America.

"Many public officials seem to like to attack everything Germanic. On the surface they attack Hitlerism and Naziism, while in fact they attack us. . . . Let us do our duty as Americans and throw out of public office every person who serves foreign interests instead of serving America first, last, and all the time.

"Let us start and win. Let us become powerful and take our proper share in the running of the government. Let us be on top, where we belong."

This crusade for putting American Nazis on top was to be launched at a big rally, where the most aggressive leader of the United German-American Front in Chicago was to be the chief speaker. Chicago, in fact, had been a prime factor in this new move to establish Naziism in St. Louis—under the guise of America first, last, and all the time.

St. Louis citizens frustrated the attempt. They secured information that Fritz Kuhn, the former Führer of New York Nazis, had once been head of the Chicago United Front, which was accepted as convincing evidence that the Front is pro-Nazi.

The State Commander of the Veterans of Foreign Wars became interested and took a decided stand. Labor unions and various groups of citizens joined the anti-Nazi action and the rally failed.

Sometime earlier the united citizenry had prevented the holding in St. Louis of a National Bund meeting, which was to have been attended by thousands of Nazis from all over America. That projected Nazi demonstration was called off.

The labor unions, representing 250,000 St. Louis inhabitants, launched a vigorous anti-Nazi movement, and in the first of a series of radio talks a spokesman for labor declared: "American labor throughout the Nation makes its voice officially heard. The President of the American Federation of Labor has declared: 'Let us preserve, as far as it lies within our power, the absolute and full freedom of conscience and of religion. . . . I am calling upon men and women of labor to boycott Nazi goods.' . . . In St. Louis comes an aye from 300 Central Trades delegates."

In Full Accord

"We have a great number of Germans in our unions," the speaker went on. "In fact, a large percentage of our leadership is of German descent. But I am proud to say that all of us are in full accord and that President Green's letter (ordering the boycott) was accepted without one vote of protest."

The union even went further and made a strong public protest against St. Louis's pro-Nazi weekly paper. It is a modest publication with four pages of propaganda in each issue and a two-page syndicated supplement with features of an indifferent nature. The union charged it with printing material received from Nazi propaganda sources in Germany.

In 1898, two German-language dailies ceased to appear in St. Louis and in 1899 a third. St. Louis has no German-language daily now.

On the great issue of totalitarianism or freedom, the three large, widely read and very influential American papers in St. Louis are militantly anti-Nazi.

The German House in St. Louis is free from Nazi control.

One of the three main branches of the Lutheran Church, the most conservative and the most German, the Missouri Synod, has its seat here but offers no support for Naziism.

This City has shown Nazi agitators that it is already "American, first, last and all the time."

President Proposes to Lease Or Lend War Goods to Britain

Continued from Page 1

in his judgment and in his experience no major war in all history has ever been lost through lack of money. He then mentioned several much-discussed, traditional and—to borrow a phrase from the conference—banal methods of enabling Great Britain to get the weapons of war essential for its defense.

He noted that some proposed repeal of the Johnson Act. He did not think it was called for. He observed that others proposed either the floating of a private loan or the extension of government credits. He did not favor either. He mentioned that still others—notably his wife and Alf M. Landon—favored an outright gift of money to Britain. He doubted that the British would themselves care for this method. He concluded that all of these various steps might come up later but that he believed there was a more effective means at hand.

U. S. Benefitted Indirectly

The President emphasized that in their present orders of several billion dollars' worth of war materials Britain had tremendously aided American defense since they speeded expansion of productive capacity — an expansion which was the very essence of America's greatest need.

Not once but several times during his conference, Mr. Roosevelt said that the thing to be done was to eliminate the dollar sign in attacking this problem of continuing to build up American productive capacity and in maintaining the flow of munitions to the shores of England. To achieve that end his plan takes shape in some detail as like this:

The United States will take over all future British war orders whether for airplanes, ships or ammunition, since the continuance of these orders is vital to American defense production and since the survival of Britain is vital to the security of the United States.

American manufacturers would have the guarantee of the United States Government, instead of a contract with the British Government, that they would receive payment for their products.

If, As and When Policy

These products will be made available to Britain on indefinite lease with the understanding that if unimpaired they will be returned, that if damaged, they will be restored, that if destroyed they will be replaced in kind.

This means that unlike the situation following the World War Great Britain would not owe a money debt to the United States but would be able to pay off its obligation in goods; namely, the same goods which it obtained from America.

As a simple illustration of the idea back of his proposal, the President offered the parable of the neighbor whose friend's house next door has caught fire. If he has a length of garden hose which he can connect to his neighbor's hydrant, he may be able to help put the fire out and thereby save his own home from destruction.

Such a man's first act isn't to look up his garden-tool bills, find that the hose cost him $15 and put it up to his neighbor if he can run into his burning house and produce that $15. He doesn't want the money back after the fire is out; he wants the hose back, and if the hose gets smashed he wants his friend to get him another as soon as he can.

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RAF Again Bombs Mannheim And Nazi Ports on Channel

LONDON, Dec. 18 (AP)—The Royal Air Force for the second successive night attacked industrial targets at Mannheim, Germany, on the Rhine, and bombed German-held Channel ports and airdromes, the Air Ministry announced today.

The attacks were carried out despite bad weather.

Britain passed apparently its quietest night in weeks, after a bombless day. The Air Ministry and Ministry of Home Security communiqué said: "There is nothing to report."

Southwest German cities have been targets of British planes three times in the past six nights and heavy damage has been reported at Mannheim.

A drop in civilian air raid casualties in the United Kingrom was seen in an official report for November listing 4,588 fatalities and 6,205 injured.

The report for October showed 6,334 fatalities and 8,695 wounded in the United Kingdom. Today's announcement puts the total casualties since Germany began raids on Britain last June 18 at 19,288 killed and 27,252 wounded.

Swiss Protest

BERN, Switzerland, Dec. 18 (AP)—The Swiss Legation in London was instructed late yesterday to protest against the bombing of Basel the night before by British fliers.

A demand for full reparations and for measures to prevent a repetition was included in the instructions which followed an examination and identification of the bomb fragments as British yesterday.

Meanwhile, on the theory that the bombs were dropped by fliers who believed they were over Germany, the Council of the State of Canton and Republic of Basel City in a telegram to the Federal Council asked removal of the blackout.

The bombs killed four persons and caused considerable damage, particularly in railroad yards and the central station of this border city which links German, Alsatian, and Swiss lines.

Another theory, advanced by the Swiss General Staff, was that Basel's railway center was picked intentionally becaue it links German and Italian railroads.

The blackout for all Switzerland was imposed Nov. 6 by the Government and General Staff "in order to avoid facilitating by any means any military operations."

Germany had charged that Basel had been a "lighthouse" guiding R. A. F. raiders to Axis objectives.

16 Perish on Liner

A BRITISH WEST COAST PORT, Dec. 18 (AP)—Sixteen persons, including 6 passengers and 10 crewmen, were believed fatalities in the torpedo sinking Dec. 14 of the lined Western Prince, it was disclosed today when Mr. C. D. Howe, Canadian Munitions Minister, and other survivors reached this port.

Among the known fatalities were Mr. Gordon Scott of Montreal, financial adviser to Mr. Howe, and Capt. John Reed, who stayed with his ship.

Except for Mr. Scott, all of Mr. Howe's party were rescued. They included Maj.-Gen. A. E. MacRae, who did special work in Ottawa for the British Government, and Mr. E. P. Taylor of Toronto and Col. W. C. Woodward of Vancouver, British Columbia, executive assistants to the Canadian Minister.

Bordeaux Bombed

PARIS, Via Berlin, Delayed, Dec. 14 (AP)—British bombers have been giving the port of Bordeaux in occupied France a heavy pounding in recent weeks, according to travelers returning to Paris.

Day and night alarms have given Bordeaux residents real war experience, they report, and British planes have appeared sometimes as often as three or four times a day.

Barriers and guards have been placed about dock facilities while repair work goes on.

The city itself also has suffered in raids. Fifteen persons are reported to have been killed.

U. S. Defense Needs Show Shortage In Forestry Experts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C., Dec. 18—Increased timber cutting to meet national defense requirements is calling for considerably expanded technical supervision to keep the program "within reasonable utilization," Dr. J. V. Hofmann, head of the State College Forestry Division, reported.

Estimating that the national defense program will require about one year's cutting of lumber and timber products in the United States as a whole, Dr. Hoffmann declared:

"This means that timber cutting will be speeded up to the point where special attention will be required to safeguard this valuable and dependable natural resource. The effects of this program are being felt in the early period by the recent advances in prices and the increased cutting."

The present call for technically trained foresters is beyond the available supply, Dr. Hoffmann stated. In this connection, he released results of a recent survey conducted by the State College chapter of Xi Sigma Pi, national honorary forestry fraternity, regarding the employment of technically trained foresters.

Police Recorder Jailed In Race Gambling Case

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 18 (AP)—Police Recorder Harold B. Simmons of Upstate Byron Township was jailed yesterday on a charge of aiding and abetting the placing of horse racing bets.

Assistant Essex County Prosecutor Joseph E. Conlon said that Mr. Simmons, who pleaded innocent and was jailed in lieu of $5,000 bail, was identified by Thomas A. Davis, Orange attorney, as the man who taught him a "progressive system" of placing bets. Mr. Davis is being held in $50,000 bail on a charge of embezzling about $45,000 from two banks with which he was affiliated.

Patrol Bomber For Norway Ready

ELSINORE, Calif., Dec. 18 (AP)—The first of a fleet of new 24 N-3 Northrop seaplane patrol bombers, completed at the company's Hawthorne factory under a Norwegian order, was ready today for tests on Lake Elsinore.

A company announcement said the craft, and others expected to be finished at the rate of one a week, are "destined for the arm of the Norwegian Air Force operating from the British Isles." The order was placed before the Nazi invasion of the country.

A 1,200 horsepower (Wright Cyclone) engines powers the craft, which is equipped with extra large pontoons to support a capacity bomb load of 2,000 pounds. The company said its speed, fully loaded, can exceed 235 miles an hour.

It carries a crew of three, mounts six guns, has a 49-foot wingspread, is 38 feet long and 15 feet high. Twenty-four ships are provided for in a $1,500,000 contract.

Jewelry Line Pay Base Of 40 and 35 Cents Urged

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18 (AP)—Minimum wage rates of 35 and 40 cents an hour for the jewelry manufacturing industry have been recommended to Col. Philip B. Fleming, Wage-Hour Administrator, by a committee representing the industry.

The 40-cent rate would apply to workers who process the higher quality materials, the 35-cent rate to all others.

A public hearing will be scheduled later on the proposal, estimated to affect about 8,000 workers, mostly in New England and New York.

Managers Fill Many London Wartime Jobs

An Associated Press writer, back in the United States after long service under bombs in London, writes of some of the human phases of the conditions brought about by the aerial Blitzkrieg.

By the Associated Press

The successful business manager in Blitzkrieg London has to have the qualifications of a hotel proprietor, a building contractor, a referee, a transportation wizard, an advocate, a politician and an army captain.

All this is in addition to the qualifications of his own special business, whether he manufactures tin cans, operates a department store or runs a press association office.

He has to operate a shelter in which many employees, caught by the raids, must sleep at night. That brings up problems of heating, lighting, ventilation, cot assignments, laundry and sanitary conveniences. Also involved is the supply of elementary cooking arrangements.

These would not be difficult problems under normal circumstances, but uncertain water supplies for boilers make a reserve heating system essential.

Frequent loss of electric power means an alternate lighting system must be provided.

Shelters Not Always the Best

Underground shelters are places pressed into service for their purpose, not designed for it, so they are often neither well dried nor well ventilated.

And many a quarrel over beds develops among people whose nerves are strained and whose nights are, at best, too wakeful.

The qualifications of a building contractor are called into play by many things. Shelters require modifications which call for workmen, bricks, cement and steel. It is no easy task to find them. It is even less easy to have them available together.

In one case, for example, it was necessary to send trucks to brick factories halfway across England in order to get supplies to keep busy the bricklayers already rounded up.

Another construction problem is presented by the fire laws. Inspectors keep insisting that certain openings be eliminated, certain hallways provided with fire doors, certain stairways changed.

Faced with possible prosecution if he does not speedily make the adjustments, the manager finds himself unable to get from another arm of the Government permission to use the essential materials. War operations take precedence.

So he writes application forms, gets affidavits, argues on telephones and talks himself blue trying to solve the problem.

Along Comes a Bomb

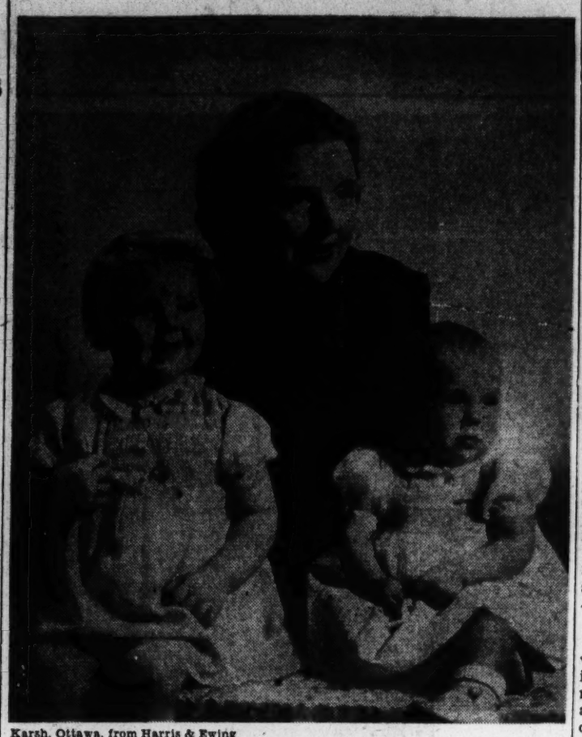
Then comes a bomb which smashes his windows, wrenches doors off hinges, rips off part of his roof. It is imperative that repairs be made quickly lest rain damage records, machinery and furniture. It is almost impossible again to find men and materials.

He is required by law to keep a fire watch at all hours and he must man his roof with sentries during raids to give the alarm when planes approach near enough to threaten the building.

Another war organization is that of his shelter wardens, who maintain order underground, especially at night. The manager is a permanent "officer of the day" in his building or plant.

Beyond th.e things he has nothing to do but the things a manager would have to do in America, except maybe fill out a host of forms for Army and Navy, deduct the social security and income tax from each salary envelope, satisfy the war risk and bombardment insurance people on changes in the salary and status of employees and damage done to the plant.

Princess and Children



Karsh, Ottawa, from Harris & Ewing

Guest of Roosevelts

This latest photograph of Crown Princess Juliana of the Netherlands shows her with her two daughters, Princess Beatrix, left, and Princess Irene. The children have been left in Canada while their mother spends a couple of days at the White House in Washington.

Japan to Give Dutch Indies 'Last Chance' to Sign Pact

SHANGHAI, Dec. 18 (AP)—Japan will give the Netherlands East Indies a "last chance" to conclude an economic agreement in forthcoming trade negotiations, responsible Japanese sources here indicated today.

A delegation headed by former Japanese Foreign Minister Kenkichi Yoshizawa now is enroute to Batavia and is scheduled to open the negotiations early in January. This will be Japan's second attempt to obtain a favorable economic position in the East Indies and, authoritative Japanese quarters asserted, "it will be the last."

They declined to say what will happen if the new discussions fail, but informed neutral quarters in Tokyo have reported direct action might be taken.

Oil Guarantees Wanted

Mr. Yoshizawa succeeds Ichizo Kobayashi, Japanese Minister of Commerce, who returned to Tokyo in November after prolonged talks which he admitted virtually were fruitless.

The main Japanese ambition is to obtain ironbound guarantees for the purchase of oil from the East Indies.

Reliable informants said Mr. Kobayashi had asked for the purchase of the Indies' entire production on long-term credits. The Dutch counter-offer admittedly was unsatisfactory, the quota offered being considered too small by the Japanese. It was understood Netherland authorities also flatly refused to discuss credits.

It was reported further that the Batavia government was unwilling to sell crude oil from which the Japanese could extract high test aviation gasoline.

Likely to Be Brief

Besides the economic phase, Mr. Yoshizawa is expected to broach questions designed to give Japan greater political influence in the rich Dutch possessions, in line with Tokyo's program for a "greater East Asia." He is known as a skillful and tenacious negotiator.

It was believed the impending Batavia negotiations would be shorter than the previous ones, regardless of the outcome. It was recalled the Tokyo newspaper Asahi recently pointed to the possibilities of forcible measures.

Informed quarters expressed the belief this would be Japan's answer should Mr. Yoshizawa, like Mr. Kobayashi, returen empty-handed.

Significantly, the Japanese press lately itemized a series of alleged anti-Japanese incidents throughout the Dutch East Indies, one of which was described as "an insult to the Emperor" when a Japanese naval officer was refused permission to enter Java.

British Applaud Roosevelt 'Arms Loan'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Dec. 18—The "great Roosevelt gesture," as the press today describes the President's plan to end British dollar exchange worries and loan Britain essential war supplies from the United States, is received here appreciably as a striking American contribution toward democratic victory.

The President's unexpected but wholeheartedly welcomed proposal strikes the imagination of the average Britisher as a concrete example of the conversion of "American aid for Britain" into United States aid for a common cause which daily becomes more clear as the defense of the basic principles of modern civilization.

Mr. Roosevelt has shown his capacity for leadership, in the opinion of experts here by attempting to cut the Gordian knot of financial complications with a far-reaching scheme which should result not only in an automatic flow of armaments to Britain but simultaneously should build up American production.

Financiers Enthusiastic

In financial circles here the plan was greeted enthusistically since it was known that British financial negotiations in Washington were aimed not so much at obtaining quick cash transactions as at continuing the privilege of buying war supplies in the United States when British assets had run out.

[While some experts had estimated that it would take a year or more to exhaust these assets, others talked of a crisis in the the coming spring.]

The Roosevelt Plan was seen as offering a basis for economic cooperation between both countries so that the Unitaed States can play a practical part in helping the fight for democracy without itself being involved in the war.

"The present plan," said one press comment, "indicates that the British policy of placing all the cards on the table with a view to obtaining not financial aid but a deliberately worked out scheme of economic collaboration is bearing fruit."

In addition, it might be pointed out that America's increasing realization that production is the keynote of success in this war is highly appreciated, particularly in view of Britain's own problem along these lines.

Replacement Problem

It is too early to consider the repercussions of this plan upon postwar conditions, but the President's suggestion seems to avoid many of those difficulties concerning the transfer of interest-funding agreements, which hindered economic reconstruction after the World War. Whether the suggested "replacement" of damaged war materials can be effective without the establishment of an international exchange upon quite a different basis from that appertaining in 1919 remains to be seen. But the replacement of dollar debts by a gentleman's agreement obligation to repay in kind, which now is proposed, certainly is a tremendous advance.

Mr. Roosevelt's new move also is another direct unambiguous answer to the totalitarian powers and is a most effective response to that part of Adolf Hitler's recent speech in which he classified the United States with Britain as part of the democratic world which must break before the advancing totalitarian conquest.

Invasion of Axis

LONDON, Dec. 18 (AP)—Great Britain officially admitted today it could not win the war until the British Army had "struck and struck deep into the Axis countries."

The blockade, a Ministry of Information statement said, will weaken Germany and Italy, and fleet and air actions will shake their confidence, but the weapon "which ultimately will enforce submission of the enemy" is the Army.

The statement said Britain had about 2,000,000 men in the Army and another 1,000,000 in the home guard.

Warning that there "is no closed season for invasion," the Ministry said neither the defense units nor antiaircraft crews could be reduced safely.

"Apart from set invasion, raiding parties flung ashore suddenly out of long dark winter nights might do much damage before an equal force could be brought from distant bases to drive them back," it added. ". . . substantial mobile forces must be kept in readiness to crush any invaders who might succeed in landing."

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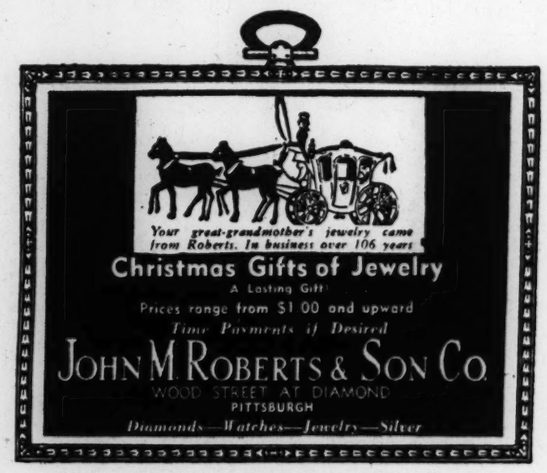
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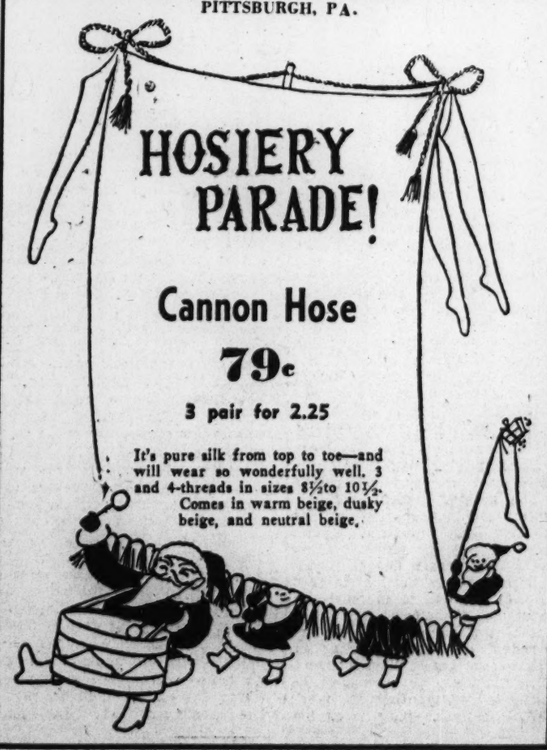
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Pre-Holiday Films for Boston—Stage, Music, and Dance News

'Trail of the Vigilantes,' 'Here Comes the Navy' Due

This week in the movie houses of Boston marks the lull before the arrival of the holiday films. At the Metropolitan, the present double bill—"Tin Pan Alley" and "Murder Over New York"—will continue for a second week. At the State and Orpheum, "Little Nellie Kelly" and "Escape to Glory," which arrived only last Saturday, will be staying through Monday. The Fine Arts is holding "Maria Chapdelaine" for a second week but is adding "The Ski Chase" to the program. Changes of bill are in prospect at the Keith Memorial and at the Paramount and Fenway.

At the Keith Memorial, the chief item in the double bill arriving Thursday will be "Trail of the Vigilantes," with Franchot Tone playing the first Western role of his career as the representative of a Kansas City paper sent West to discover the murderer of a reporter. Warren William, Broderick Crawford, Andy Devine, Mischa Auer, Porter Hall, Peggy Morman, Samuel S. Hinds, and Charles Trowbridge are in the cast.

The companion film, "Dreaming Out Loud," is described as a comedy about a postmistress and a young doctor in a small town. Lum and Abner from the radio, Frank Craven, Clara Blandnick, Phil Harris, and Donald Briggs are among the players.

* * *

'Here Comes the Navy'

James Cagney, Pat O'Brien, Frank McHugh, and Gloria Stuart head the cast for "Here Comes the Navy," one of the two features coming Thursday to the Paramount and Fenway. Melodrama, comedy, and romance are promised during the course of the story. Lloyd Bacon directed.

"Melody and Moonlight," the second film, is a musical featuring Johnny Downs, Jane Frazee, Jerry Colonna, and Barbara Allen, in a yarn about a debutante, who, bored with cafe society, turns to the cafeterias.

* * *

Bela Lugosi

The combination of vaudeville and films, coming to the Keith Boston Thursday for four days, will have Don Cummings, rope twirler and monologuist, on the stage. The two films will be "The Devil Bat," with Bela Lugosi, and "Her First Romance," with Edith Fellows. The former, as its title indicates, is a horror film, with a cast that includes Suzanne Kaaren, Dave O'Brien, and Guy Usher. In the supporting cast of the second film are Wilbur Evans and Jacqueline Wells.

* * *

'Thunder in the East'

Charles Boyer and Merle Oberon will be seen on the screen at the Trans-Lux, beginning Thursday, in "Thunder in the East," in which he has the role of a Japanese admiral and she is his Japanese wife. Also in the cast are John Loder, Betty Stockfield, and Miles Mander.

The co-feature will be "Prisoner of Shark Island," with Warner Baxter, Gloria Stuart, and John Carradine. Among the players are Harry Carey, Arthur Byron, Claude Gillingwater, O. P. Heggie, and J. M. Kerrigan.

* * *

At South Station

Elmer Davis, news commentator, will be seen in an "Information Please" film at the South Station Theater starting Friday. The program of short features will include "Eyes of the Navy," on the training of Navy fliers; a travel film dealing with San Francisco; two color cartoons; a Cliff Edwards musical; newsreels; "Shark Fishing in California Waters"; motorcycle stunting; Harry Busse's Orchestra; and a Leon Errol comedy.

* * *

At the Telepix

The program of short features at the Telepix beginning Friday will include Schubert's "Ave Maria," scenes from the Holy Land, a "waiting for Santa" cartoon, an "Information Please" film, movie report on U. S. air defenses, a feature on San Francisco and its Treasure Island, shark hunting, Ed Sullivan's comedy of Hollywood, and half an hour of news.

* * *

At the Exeter

Films at the Exeter through this evening will be "No Time for Comedy," with James Stewart and Rosalind Russell, and "Untamed," with Ray Milland and Patricia Morison. Beginning Thursday and continuing through the rest of the week will be "The Gay Caballero," with Cesar Romero," and "House Across the Bay," with Joan Bennett and George Raft.

'The Ski Chase' With Hannes Schneider

Returning to the screen at the Fine Arts today as an addition to the current program

Javanese Dancing

"Javanese dancing is a construction of symbolic-rhythmic movements which as clearly as possible depict an action, a meaning and even a character, for example: the rendering of a fight, or the symbolic representation of courage, of vanity, ambition or hatred. Javanese dancing is also rhythmic, for the movements and poses must be in harmony with the rhythm of the gamelan. The music also expresses the character of the dance and changes at any moment when circumstances in the story of the dance require it. The stylized movements and poses have their meanings and, as far as they are deliberately without meaning, they are done as decoration in the dance.

"Javanese dancing is very important in the field of education. It not only stimulates the harmonious development of the body, but it also gives the graciousness, suppleness and politeness which are the characteristics of the Javanese. For the moral education it also has its value, especially the girls' dance. It teaches the girl or woman self-command, restraint and modesty, in addition to humbleness and graciousness. The great demand of fine feeling necessary for the expression of the movements will refine the inner being. The movements to the measure of the gamelan will evoke and stimulate in them the feeling for rhythm and beauty, for accuracy and delicacy.

* * *

"In the girl's dance much is done to maintain these valuable and ideal qualities. Exuberance or wild passions are out of the question. Under all circumstances in her dance she remains lovely, soft, and before all, modest. Hence all actions are most centripetal, the arms never higher than the shoulder, the upper arm close to the body. Jumps are avoided and these are replaced by gaits in quicker cadence instead.

"Javanese dancing is divided into a female and a male dance. The female dance is subdivided into: (1) the "djoged aloes" (very delicate dance), (2) the "djoged lemes" (lithe dance); while the male dance is subdivided into: (1) the refined and delicate dance, in the "wayang," done by gentle characters, (2) the vigorous and yet supple dance, executed by the manly and noble characters, (3) the super-vigorous, almost rough dance, executed by the demons and other bad characters, and (4) the "djoged loetjan" (funny dance, done by the various humorous and joking characters)."

* * *

These paragraphs are quoted from "An Explanation of Javanese Dancing," in The Dance Observer. The author, R. Abdul Latief, was a member of a group of Javanese Dancers who appeared at the New York World's Fair.

The group, headed by Devi Dja, a Balinese dancer, which is to appear in Recital Hall, New England Conservatory of Music, on Thursday and Friday evenings and Saturday afternoon, is comprised of both Balinese and Javanese dancers—members of the Indonesian race, having a common culture, which has been somewhat influenced by Hindu culture. Their programs consist of ceremonial, folk, comedy, and dramatic dances from Bali, Java, and Sumatra. Some of these are short pieces, but "Pangkor" (a Javanese court ceremonial), "Temptation of Buddha" (adapted from frescoes in the Temple of Borobudur), "Ketjak" (a ballet of exorcism), and "Balinese Festival" (performed in the traditional Legong manner) are of ballet length.

Devi Dja and her company have been playing week-end engagements (Friday, Saturday and Sunday evenings) at the Barbizon-Plaza, New York, the fourth series of which will be given on Dec. 27, 28 and 29. At each series an almost entirely different program has been offered, so extensive is the repertory of these exotic dancers. M. L.

'Retreat to Pleasure'

By John Beaufort

New York

Peter Flower, the hero of Irwin Shaw's "Retreat to Pleasure," is a young, handsome, fellow who likes to set off firecrackers under the chairs of complacent folk. It matters little whether the occupants are seated on prim upholstery in a New York apartment or sunk in the opulent cushions of a beach chair at Miami. After three acts of explosions, mostly minor, "Retreat to Pleasure" sputters to a close at the Belasco Theater, where it opened Tuesday evening.

Until the final curtain, the players under Harold Clurman's direction react so nimbly to the gunpowder plot that "Retreat to Pleasure" stands as one of the acting treats of the season. One may not deny that the actors have been supplied by Mr. Shaw with a quantity of good lines—humorour, sardonic, bitter, sentimental, and philosophic by turns. Some of them are not so good and some are in bad taste.

Whimisality characterizes the story about a poor, itinerant, unreliable dreamer. Peter Flower has loved and left a girl who, as relief administrator of Ohio, has just retreated from the unpleasantness of cutting 5,000 from the rolls. Peter awaits her in her New York apartment with a box of hothouse strawberries which do not win him forgiveness. The girl, Norah Galligan, is also sought by a rich playboy, Chester Stack, and a valve tycoon, Lee Tatnall. Lee invites Norah to Florida on a chaperoned party to convince her that she should marry him, and the expedition is overtaken in Miami by Chester and Peter, the latter having won $1,017 expense money gambling.

* * *

In Florida, after an encouraging scene, "Retreat to Pleasure" begins vegetating under Donald Oenslanger's well-simulated sub-tropic atmosphere. Peter Flower begins shaking up a small area of Miami like nothing since the last hurricane. The plot just cannot stand the vibration. Nor can the characters.

Aside from the dramaturgical untidiness of the play and its disinterest in the characters as living people, Mr. Shaw has written with insufficient compassion and conviction. Only the valve manufacturer possesses any real decency, sincerity, self-sacrifice, or belief in service. The others are hard-boiled, flip, and shallow.

In a sense, Mr. Shaw has double-crossed his own play by making the valve manufacturer a more attractive character than the hero. To this end, he has been invaluably assisted by Hume Cronyn, whose forceful performance is worth a visit to the Belasco. Mr. Cronyn demands concern and sympathy as the young executive seeking valiantly to throw off his big industry manner. Here is a performance of grace, charm, and emotion.

* * *

Leif Erickson as Peter Flower, seems to be playing with a new force and freedom and, when needed, a lyric gentleness. John Emery, of the harsh voice with the tender note, polishes off the role of the personable playboy in good style.

Among the principals, only Edith Atwater appears to have been miscast. Miss Atwater seems far too à la mode ever to have heard of a soup kitchen. She suggests Vogue, Sheridan Whiteside, and gracious living rather than a humanitarian relief administrator. But this impression may be due in part to the glibness of the play.

In other respects, the casting and playing of "Retreat to Pleasure" are admirable. Helen Ford is uncommonly droll as Norah's mother. Art Smith is a disagreeable distiller. Fred Stewart, Florence Sundstrom, George Matthews, and Dorothy Patten act the most important minor roles, each with skill.

"Retreat to Pleasure" opens the Group Theater's tenth season. Another example of the organization's splendid ensemble playing, it deserves being seen by those who relish good acting. At the same time, the matter and manner of the play indicates that this métier is not yet Mr. Shaw's.

Talbot

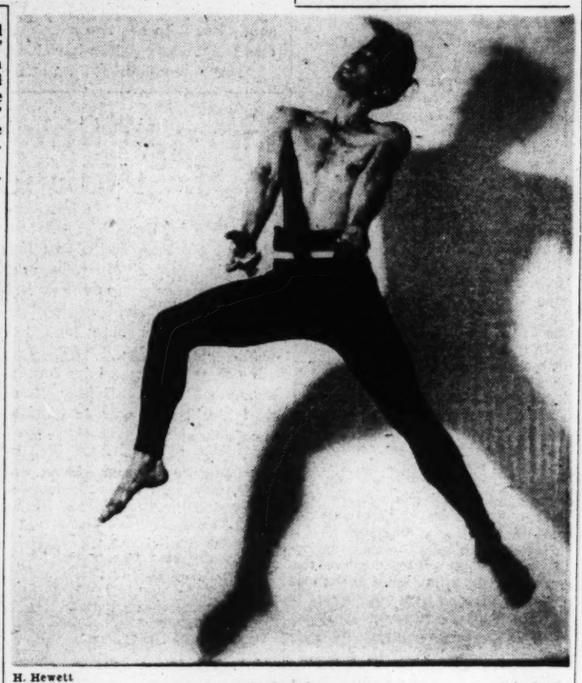
Barbara Reade

In "The Hard Way," play opening on Dec. 26 at the Plymouth

'Retreat to Pleasure'

The Group Theater present "Retreat to Pleasure," a new comedy by Irwin Shaw. Directed by Harold Clurman. Settings by Donald Oenslanger. Costumes designed by Paul duPont. Beginning at the Belasco Theater, Dec. 17. The cast includes:

Frances Galligan	Helen Ford
Peter Flower	Leif Erickson
Chester Stack	John Emery
Lee Tatnall	Hume Cronyn
Norah Galligan	Edith Atwater
Mr. Ordway	Fred Stewart
Franklin Diederich	Art Smith
Lenore Trilling	Florence Sundstrom
Husband	Joseph P. Foley
Wife	Marie Adele
Eugene Makofske	George Matthews
Girl in Bathing Suit	Barbara Beech
Gretchen Tatnall	Dorothy Patten
Lady at the bar	Ruth Nelson
Bartender	John McGovern



H. Hewett

José Limon

Appearing with his new partner, May O'Donnell, on Dec. 27 and 28, in the Chamber Dance Concert Series at the Hans Wiener Studio

New York of Century Ago Set Forth in Exhibition

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 18—A special exhibition of "This Man's Town," covering the years 1826 to 1851 and based on the diary of Philip Hone, Mayor of New York in 1826, was opened at the Museum of the City of New York today. The exhibition, arranged by Miss Grace M. Mayer, curator of prints, and Mrs. John Walden Myer, will remain until March 3.

"The exhibition is primarily a pictorial show presenting a complete panorama of New York during the second quarter of the nineteenth century with excerpts from the diary in Hone's lively style used as captions," an announcement by the museum says.

Among the exhibits are a stage set of Philip Hone's house at 235 Broadway on the site of the present Woolworth Building, a portrait of Philip Hone which hangs in City Hall, another of his wife and son, John, the minutes of the first and last meetings of the Common Council at which he presided, and silver, china, portraits, miniatures, holograph letters, and other memorabilia of the Mayor and his family.

A Museum of Photography

By Dorothy Grafly

Philadelphia

The American Museum of Photography has opened its doors under the auspices of the Pennsylvania Arts and Sciences Society, and with basic collections gathered during the past 12 years by Louis Walton Sipley of this city.

The story of American photography as traced in the museum's exhibits goes back to the day of the solar print, when a blown-up portrait mechanically produced was given art semblance by a surface treatment of oil, water color, pastel, or crayon.

Exhibits present various steps in the development of the cabinet size photographic portrait from its inception when the face, not the name, of the visitor appeared on a calling card, to the out-and-out paper portrait, produced for its own sake, after the miniatures had led to their collection in family portrait albums.

Milestones in the march of photography are noted in the first pictures of Niagara Falls (1845) shown among the fine old daguerreotypes; an early use of the camera for astrological study in what is thought to be the first photographic shots of an eclipse of the sun (1854), and the first photograph made in America from a free balloon (1893).

Another interesting sequence is found in the development of the lantern slide from the daguerreotype, a tale that reaches its climax in the birth of the motion picture. The beginnings of motion in photography are further traced in picture sequences by Muybridge, who experimented with draped and nude models at the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, training on them three cameras at different vision angles, each loaded with a barrage of 12 exposures. Several of these sequences are exhibited as transparencies.

The survey includes apparatus and early advertising matter, such as leaves from the Langenheim sample books, as well as a gallery to be devoted entirely to current exhibitions, and now occupied by a show dealing with "Fifty Years of Portraiture," and starring the portraits and the remarkable sculptural nudes produced with the camera by Elias Goldensky.

Concerts in Prospect

George Copeland will be soloist in Mozart's E flat Piano Concerto (K.482) at next week's pair of Boston Symphony concerts. Dr Koussevitzky will open the program with Mozart's Little Symphony in A (K.201). The second part of the program will consist of the Prelude to Moussorgsky's opera, "Khovanstchina," and Tchaikovsky's Overture-Fantasia, "Romeo and Juliet."

* * *

Boston String Quartet

The Boston String Quartet will give again a series of three concerts on Sunday evenings at the New England Conservatory of Music in 1941. The concerts will take place Jan. 5, Feb. 9 and March 9 at 8:30 p. m. The Boston String Quartet, now in its seventh season, consists of Harrison Keller, first violin, Alfred Krips, second violin, Georges Fourel, viola, and Alfred Zighera, violoncello.

* * *

Gloria Greene

Gloria Greene, 10-year-old protégée of Ethel Leginska, will give a piano recital in Steinert Hall on Saturday, Jan. 18. She will play a Beethoven sonata, a Mendelssohn Fantasie, and Debussy's "Children's Corner." She has been on the National Honor Roll for two years, with highest rating from the National Guild of Piano Teachers. Miss Leginska, formerly resident in Boston as pianist, composer, and conductor, is sponsoring the concert.

Versatile Miss Enters

Angna Enters' new exhibition of paintings at the Newhouse Galleries, 15 East Fifty-seventh Street, New York, has been extended through Dec. 30. Miss Enters, now on tour, just has sold an original screen story, "Mama's Angel," to Metro - Goldwyn - Mayer Pictures for Shirley Temple. She also is collaborating with Sol Lesser, producer of the film, "Our Town," on a story for a motion picture, "The Green Hour," based on a painting which is included in her current Newhouse exhibition. Miss Enters will portray the character. Work is expected to begin on this story for a full-length film at the close of her current coast-to-coast tour, which concludes with a week of repertory in a Hollywood theater late in March.

New Opera at Hartford

First performance of an "allegorical jazz opera in verse," "Victory Against Heaven," will be presented at Wadsworth Atheneum, Hartford, Jan. 17 and 18. The lyrics are by Winthrop Bushnell, music by George Kleinsinger. A ballet, "Judgment of Paris," will be given on the same program.

Beethoven Ninth on Radio

Beethoven's Ninth Symphony will be in the radiocast portion of the Philadelphia Orchestra on Friday, Dec. 20, at 3:10 p. m., E. S. T. Eugene Ormandy will conduct the orchestra program, which will be relayed over Station WAAB in Boston.

Entertainment Timetable

Plays

Civic Repertory—
"Life With Father," featuring Dorothy Gish and Louis Calhern. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday, 2:30.

Plymouth—
"Old Acquaintance," a new play by John van Druten. Presented by Dwight Deere Wiman. Featuring Jane Cowl and Peggy Wood. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays, 2:30. (Last week.)

Films in Boston

Exeter—
"Untamed," Ray Milland and Patricia Morison. 2, 5:05, 8:10. "No Time for Comedy," James Stewart and Rosalind Russell. 3:20, 6:30, 9:30.

Fenway—
"North West Mounted Police," Gary Cooper and Madeleine Carroll. 2:25, 6, 9:25. "Youth Will Be Served," Jane Withers. 1:10, 4:45, 8:15.

Fine Arts—
Jean Gabin in "Maria Chapdelaine. 2:30, 5:20, 8:05. Hannes Schneider in "The Ski Chase." 1, 3:50, 6:40, 9:30.

Keith Memorial—
"Information Please." 9:50 a. m., 12:45, 3:45, 6:45, 9:45. "Bank Dick," W. C. Fields. 10 a. m., 1, 3:50, 6:55, 9:55. "Blackout," Conrad Veidt. 11:25 a. m., 2:25, 5:25, 8:25.

Kenmore—
"I Met Him in Paris," Claudette Colbert and Melvyn Douglas. 2:50, 6:30, 10. "If I Were King," Ronald Colman. 1, 4:30, 8:05.

Metropolitan—
"Tin Pan Alley," Alice Faye, Jack Oakie, Betty Grable, and John Payne. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:45, 6:35, 9:25. "Murder Over New York," Sidney Toler. 11:40 a. m., 2:35, 5:25, 8:15.

Modern—
"The Letter," Bette Davis. 9:15 a. m., 12:20, 3:25, 6:30, 9:35. "Tugboat Annie Sails Again," Allan Hale. 10:55 a. m., 2, 5:05, 8:10.

Orpheum—
"Little Nellie Kelly," Judy Garland, George Murphy and Charles Winninger. 9:30 a. m., 12:45, 3:55, 7:05, 10:15. "Escape to Glory," Pat O'Brien and Constance Bennett. 11:30 a. m., 2:35, 5:45, 8:55.

Paramount—
"North West Mounted Police," Gary Cooper and Madeleine Carroll. 10:40 a. m., 2:10, 5:40, 9:10. "Youth Will Be Served," Jane Withers. 9:25 a. m., 12:55, 4:25, 8.

R. K. O. Boston—
"Triple Justice," George O'Brien. 11:15 a.m., 2:30, 5:35, 8:30. "Seven Sinners," Marlene Dietrich. 9:35 a. m., 12:40, 3:45, 6:50, 10. Fight pictures. 12:20, 3:35, 6:30, 9:35.

Scollay—
"The Letter," Bette Davis. 11:35 a. m., 2:55, 6:10, 9:30. "Tugboat Annie Sails Again," Alan Hale. 10:15 a. m., 1:35, 4:50, 8:10.

South Station Theater—
"March of Time," "Pete Smith Explains," "Travel Virginia," "Dogs You Seldom See," Matty Malneck and Orchestra, latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—
"Little Nellie Kelly," Judy Garland, George Murphy and Charles Winninger. 12:45, 3:55, 7:05, 10:10. "Escape to Glory," Pat O'Brien and Constance Bennett. 11:30 a. m., 2:35, 5:45, 8:55.

Telepix—
"Lightning Speed Photography," "March of Time," "Caribbean Cruise," "Bowling," "Dog Aristocrats," cartoons: Screen Snapshots; and 30 minutes news digest.

Trans-Lux—
"So You Won't Talk," Joe E. Brown. 11 a. m., 1:45, 4:35, 7:25, 10:10. "The 39 Steps," Robert Donat. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3, 5:50, 8:40.

Tremont—
"It's a Date," Deanna Durbin. 11:15 a. m., 3:25, 7:40. "Sea Hawk," Errol Flynn. 9 a. m., 1:05, 5:20, 9:35.

Uptown—
"The Long Voyage Home," John Wayne, Thomas Mitchell, Ian Hunter. 12:50, 4:25, 8:10. "Arise My Love," Ray Milland and Claudette Colbert. 2:30, 6:15, 9:55.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Allston: "Raven," Boris Karloff. "Mummy's Hand," Dick Foran. 2 and 8.

Capitol: "Knute Rockne—All American," Pat O'Brien. "Dancing on a Dime." 2 and 8

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Knute Rockne—All American," Pat O'Brien. "Men Against the Sky." 2 and 8.

Regent: "Ramparts We Watch." "Ladies Must Live," Rosemary Lane and Wayne Morris. 2. Continuous from 6:45-11.

BAINTREE—Braintree: "The Mikado." "Baroness and the Butler," William Powell and Annabella. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Keyalian: "Too Many Girls," Lucille Ball. "Chan at the Wax Museum," Sidney Toler. 1:50 and 8.

BROOKLINE VILLAGE—Coolidge Corner: "Sandy Gets Her Man." 2, 5:05, 8:10. "Seven Sinners," Marlene Dietrich. 3:40, 6:46, 9:50.

Brookline Village: "Knute Rockne—All American," Pat O'Brien. 3:25, 6:30, 9:40. "Calling All Husbands," Ernest Truex. 1:55, 5:08, 8:15.

Cleveland Circle: "Arise, My Love," Claudette Colbert and Ray Milland. "East of the River," John Garfield. 2 and 8.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Christmas in July," Dick Powell and Ellen Drew. "Strangers on Third Floor." Peter Lorre. 2 and 8.

Harvard: "Strike Up the Band," Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland. "Pier 13." 2 and 7:45.

University: "The Informer," Victor McLaglen. 3, 6:20, 9:40. "My Man Godfrey," Carole Lombard and William Powell. 1:30, 4:45, 8:05.

CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "Strike Up the Band," Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland. "Men Against the Sky," Richard Dix. 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER—Codman Square: "Night Train," Margaret Lockwood. 3:01, 9:01. "Always a Bride," Rosemary Lane. 1:45, 9:45.

Dorchester: "Glamour for Sale," Anita Louise. "Haunted House." 2. Continuous from 7 to 11.

Franklin Park: "Always a Bride," Rosemary Lane. 3:30, 9:25. "Night Train," Margaret Lockwood. 1:55, 8:10.

Strand: "Arise My Love." Claudette Colbert. 3:13, 9:38. "Dancing on a Dime." 1:54, 8:09.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Eglestion: "The Westerner," Gary Cooper. "They Knew What They Wanted." 1:45 and 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Hired Wife," Rosalind Russell. 2:54, 8:15. "Manhattan Heartbeat." 1:39, 7, 9:55.

Park: "Tom Brown's School Days," Billy Seward. "One Crowded Night." 1:30 and 7:50.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "Strike Up the Band," Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland. "March of Time," new and short subjects. 1:30 and 7:45.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Seven Sinners," Marlene Dietrich. 2:59, 8:58. "Meet the Wildcat," Ralph Bellamy. 1:33, 7:53.

Hyde Park: "I Take This Oath," Gordon Jones. 3:30, 9:30. "Earl of Puddlestone," the Glenson Family. 2:10, 8:10.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "No Time for Comedy," James Stewart. "Long Voyage Home," J. Wayne. 1:45 and 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "I Want a Divorce," Joan Blondell. 2:30, 8:15. "One Million B. C." 4, 9:45.

MALDEN—Granada: "A Little Bit of Heaven," Gloria Jean and Hugh Herbert. 1:30, 4:40, 8:08. "Knute Rockne—All American." 3:06, 6:25, 9:44.

Mystic: "Night Train," Margaret Lockwood. 1:45, 4:55, 8:05. "Seven Sinners," Marlene Dietrich and John Wayne. 3:30, 6:30, 9:40.

Maplewood: "Scatterbrain," Judy Canova and A. Mowbray. 2:05, 8:34. "Bill of Divorcement," Maureen O'Hara and Herbert Marshall. 3:33, 7, 9:52.

Orpheum: "We Who Are Young," Lana Turner. "South to Karanga," Charles Bickford. 1:45 and 7.

Strand: "One Crowded Night." Billie Seward. 3:35, 7, 9:50. "Calling All Husbands," Ernest Truex. 2:25, 8:40.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Dancing on a Dime," Grace MacDonald. 1:45, 8. "Arise My Love," Claudette Colbert and Ray Milland. 3:10, 9:25.

MEDFORD — Fellsway: "Lucky Partners," Ginger Rogers. "Secret Seven." 1:30 and 7:30.

Medford: "Too Many Girls," Lucille Ball. "Money and the Woman," Jeffrey Lynn. 1:45 and 7:45.

MELROSE—Melrose: "They Knew What They Wanted." Carole Lombard and Charles Laughton. "Out West with the Peppers." 1:30 and 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Long Voyage Home," Ian Hunter and John Wayne. 3:20, 8. "Dancing on a Dime." 2, 10.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "Knute Rockne—All American." Pat O'Brien. "Dulcy," Ann Sothern 2 and 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "No Time for Comedy." James Stewart. "Father Is a Prince. 2 and 8.

NORWOOD—Norwood: "Escape," Robert Taylor and Norma Shearer. "I Married Adventure," Mrs. Martin Johnson.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Arise My Love," James Stewart. "Night Train."

Strand: "Seven Sinners," Marlene Dietrich. "Christmas in July," Dick Powell and Ellen Drew.

REVERE—Boulevard: "No Time for Comedy," James Stewart. 2:08, 8:08. "Diamond Frontier," Victor McLaglen. 3:49, 9:49.

Revere: "No Time for Comedy," James Stewart. 3:27, 9:27. "Diamond Frontier," Victor McLaglen. 2:08, 8:08.

SOMERVILLE — Central: "Dance, Girl Dance," Maureen O'Hara. "Money and the Woman," Jeffrey Lynn. 2 and 8.

Capitol and Ball Square: "Knute Rockne—All American" Pat O'Brien. "Gold Rush Maisie," Ann Sothern. 2. Continuous from 6:10.

Davis Square: "Girl from God's Country," "La Conga Nights." 2 and 7:45.

Strand: "The Man I Married." Joan Bennett. "Anne of Windy Poplars," Anne Shirley. 3 and 7:45.

SOUTH BOSTON — Strand: "They Knew What They Wanted." Charles Laughton and Carole Lombard. "The World in Flames." 2 and 7:30.

Broadway: "Dr. Kildare Goes Home." Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. "Glamour for Sale." 2 and 7:30.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Sweethearts," Jeanette MacDonald and Nelson Eddy. "Cafe Metropole," Loretta Young and Tyrone Power. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Wildcat Bus," Fay Wray and Charles Lang. 2:10, 7:55. "The Lady in Question," Brian Aherne and Rita Hayworth. 3:15, 9.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Arise, My Love," Claudette Colbert. "Dancing on a Dime." 2 and 8.

WATERTOWN—Coolidge: "Down Argentine Way," Don Ameche. "Girl From Avenue A," Jane Withers. 1:45 and 7:45.

Watertown Square: "La Conga Nights," Hugh Herbert. "Convicted Woman," Rochelle Hudson. 2 and 7:45.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "Down Argentine way," Don Ameche. "Chan at the Wax Museum." 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "They Knew What They Wanted," Charles Laughton and Carole Lombard. "The Golden Fleecing," Lew Ayres. 3:30 and 7:45, daily except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Hired Wife," Rosalind Russell "River's End." 2 and 8.

WINCHESTER — Winchester: "Sporting Blood," Robert Young. 3:51, 8:21. "Private Affairs," Nancy Kelly. 2:27, 6:40, 9:53.

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The Christian Science Monitor
December 18, 1940

Today's Woman

A Wednesday and Friday Page
Page Eleven

Edited by VERA CONNOLLY

This Year Let Us Trim One Vast Tree Broad Enough to Cheer A Host of War-Torn People

By Barbara E. Scott Fisher

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Soon thousands upon thousands of Christmas trees will point their fingers skyward. Wherever you go, wherever you look, you will see them, bright with lights, flinging their cheering, warming glow across the world. Evergreen trees in a world of winter! Symbols of unchanging life.

A fanciful legend relates that when Jesus was born in Bethlehem of Judea in the days of Herod, the king, three trees cast their shade above the manger. One was an olive tree, one a date palm, and the other a fir tree. Eager to offer gifts to the little child, the olive tree and the date palm gave generously of their fruits. But the fir tree could think of nothing to give. Stars, watching above the manger that night, aware of the fir tree's great yearning and not wanting it to be left out, strung a necklace of their most silvery little stars and dropped it down to sparkle and twinkle in the upstretched arms of the fir tree. Their soft shimmering pleased the Christ child. And ever since, the tall dark firs, lifting their fringed fingers to the blue night skies, have snared the stars at Christmas and turned themselves into Christmas trees.

The World Has Need

This year the world has need of a vast Christmas tree whose arms are broad enough to shelter the host of suffering, war-torn peoples. Why not let the light of this—your great Christmas tree of love for your fellow man—shine out to far corners of the earth this year? Just as a lighthouse, by maintaining its gleam through stormy nights, inspires and saves many a mariner—so this year you can let the brightness of your Christmas giving hearten and cheer those who may be off in some lonely crow's nest of the world, watching for reassuring lights.

For this Christmas offers every one of us a glorious opportunity to spend Christmas in the midst of a big family. If you don't happen to have a family of your own, ready-made, all you have to do is to stretch out your arms to include one. There are, for instance, plenty of little British children about this Christmas to be welcomed to your tree. One little five-year-old girl, coming across the ocean, rather needed reassuring about her reception in America. She looked up from her dinner aboard ship one night and asked seriously, "Do you think the man in America will give me something to eat? Because if you don't, I think I'd better marry the waiter."

Special Yuletide Mothering

The nations, too, call for a bit of special mothering this year. And there are countless accredited organizations through which you can spend your energies, and send your contributions, in tnis Yuletide mothering of war-torn nations.

Why not hang on one sturdy branch of your vast 1940 Christmas tree the resolve to collect a generous supply of clothing to send to "Bundles for Britain," 745 Fifth Avenue, New York—or to their office in your community? This organization is also making a special drive for funds to buy cots for children in air-raid shelters. It doesn't sound particularly cozy in winter, does it, to make your bed on the cold floor of an air-raid shelter? A little mothering in this direction would go a long way. So would the giving of some wool blankets.

But perhaps your bent lies toward providing hot food for empty stomachs. If so, why not hang on your tree a check for the British War Relief Society, Inc., 730 Fifth Avenue, New York? Your donation, if you like, can be earmarked to be applied toward the purchase of rolling kitchens for use in bombed areas. Can't you just picture the joy of a shivering group of people, bombed from their homes, as one of these canteens on wheels rolls into view? How wonderful to have had a share in making this possible! It would be worth doing without many things, wouldn't it? And why not hang on your tree a check for The Mother Church War Relief Fund, 237 Huntington Avenue, Boston—a very tangible expression of your gratitude and acknowledgement of present good.

Presents for the Children

Then, of course, there are always the children. Scan this partial list of groups who are striving to protect and care for children in the countries where they so tragically need care. What would be the good of your vast Christmas tree without presents for children? Among the groups serving children we find—Friends of Children, Inc., 730 Fifth Avenue, New York. This society cares for needy children both at home and in Great Britain. Donations of children's clothing are desperately needed and are urgently requested — especially heavy underwear, caps, woolen sweaters, moleskin jackets (sheepskin linings), long woolen stockings, woolen scarfs, and heavy blankets. Funds received from you will be used immediately for their purchase. And these gifts will be shipped at once to Great Britain, or distributed here, as you may determine. No forwarding charges, no overhead, no expenses for administration will be paid out of contributions made to Friends of Children, Inc. Checks should be made payable to the organization and sent to Joseph V. LeRoy, Treasurer, Guaranty Trust Company, Madison Avenue at 60th Street, New York.

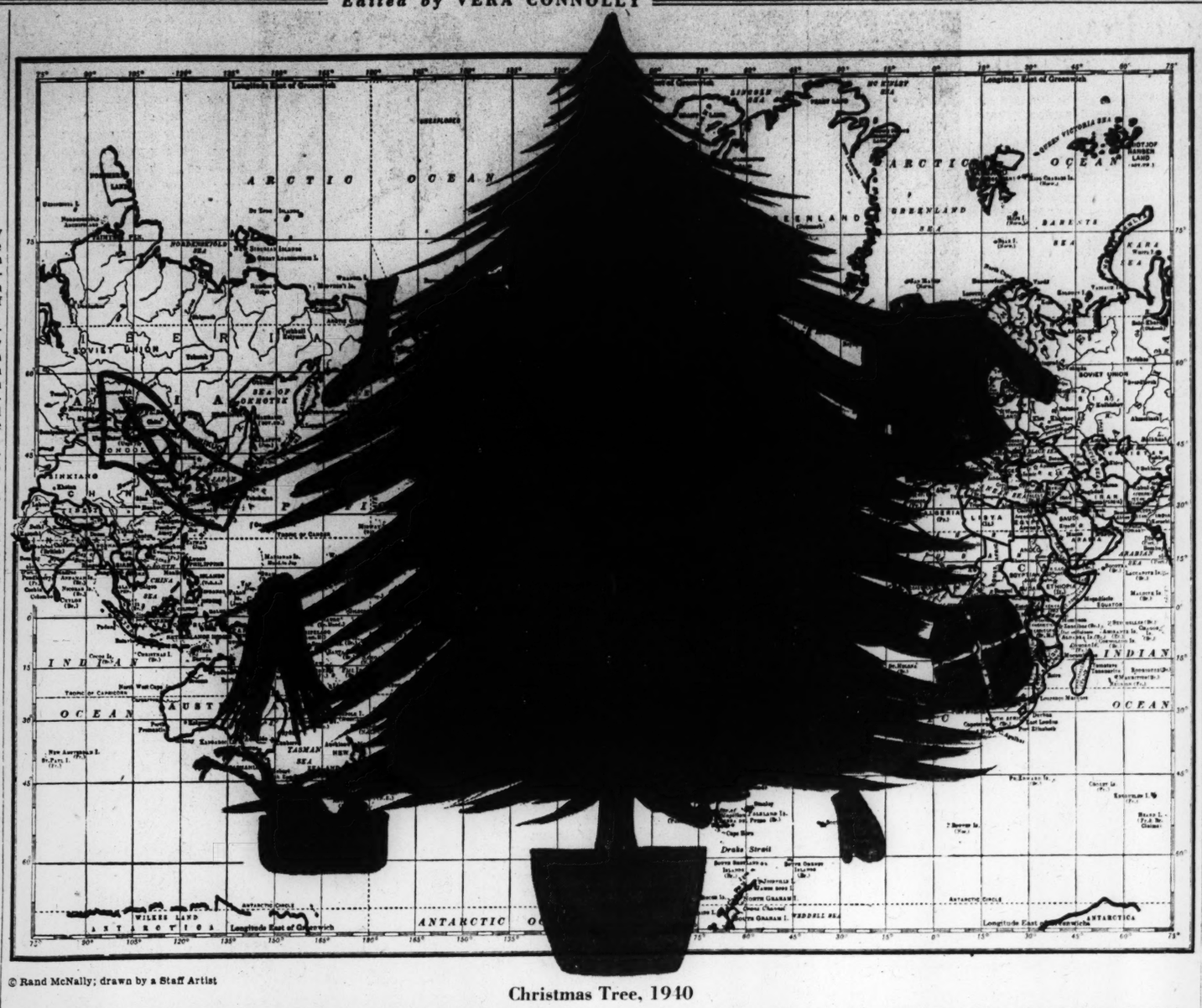
Hang Checks on Your Tree

Next—there is the "Save the Children Federation," 1 Madison Avenue, New York—a group which devotes itself solely to aiding children in European countries. "The Foster Parent's Plan for War Children," 55 West 42nd Street, also exists to serve children; as does "Young America Wants to Help." This last group is composed chiefly of young persons in schools who are collecting funds with which to purchase arctics, overcoats, sweaters, for both civilians and children. Checks for any of these enterprises might well find a happy resting place on your tree's strong outstretched arms.

In fact, the opportunities in America to contribute to the war relief funds of many foreign lands are almost unlimited. "Parcels for the Forces"—30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York—uses its funds to send mail-order gifts to British fighting men scattered over the face of the earth. The Greek War Relief Association, 730 Fifth Avenue; the Finnish Relief Fund, 420 Lexington Avenue; the China Aid Council, 200 Fifth Avenue—all these, and many other groups besides, with addresses in New York City, are ready to speed help to the nations. Choose them singly or in battalions, and you can spread your Christmas cheer a lot farther this year than you may ever have thought of doing before. It's a large order for old Santa, but not too overpowering with the help of the world's whole-souled men and women.

Of course, you've no intention of letting your own home fires flicker out meantime. When you've helped to deck out this world-wide Christmas tree, and have donated a few hours to helping plan or trim the community tree in your town—there will still be the humming activity of your own kitchen to come back to. Fragrant with spicy and savory odors, and overflowing with golden pumpkins and turkey and pies, it will await the knowing turn of your hand to bring Christmas dinner to its accustomed perfection for your family and the guests who will share your Christmas dinner.

So, up with the new 1940 Christmas tree! Yours and mine! A tree that will flicker its joy all across the world. Like some giant blooming of a winter perennial let it come aglow in the wintery night, and draw across the world a trail of such dazzling brightness as to guide us safely through the year ahead.



© Rand McNally; drawn by a Staff Artist

Christmas Tree, 1940

Here is the Great Tree—the tree of war relief—which all Americans can trim this 1940 Christmas season. What shall the presents be? Sweaters for Finland. Blankets and cots for shivering little British boys and girls sleeping in air-raid shelters. Clothes for child evacuees. Money and supplies for all the courageous nations resisting the Nazi blast. Letters to friends in war-torn lands. These shall be our shining Yuletide gifts to our fellow men. Let us hang them on every outstretched branch.

A Letter From London

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

Dear Alice:

I wonder if you have any idea of the strange lives we lead. You remember how easy it used to be to travel around London in the old days. It is very different now. You may wait and wait for a bus at a recognized stopping place, but it may never arrive. It has probably been "diverted" down a side street, some two or three stops away because the night before there has been an "incident" on its route. (As you know, those of us who are air-raid wardens are taught to speak of the destruction of property—and lives—from bombing as "incidents.") But there is a wonderful spirit of camaraderie about, and motorists are kind in offering pedestrians lifts in their cars.

A bus ride through London these days can be rather a tragic affair. Yet, although the bricks and mortar of bombed churches and hospitals, shops and dwelling houses are scattered far and wide, the courage of the men and women who work and live in them is anything but razed to the ground. It is erect and glowing.

As I went to the office a few mornings ago I found myself walking side by side with a woman with a cat in her arms. I smiled at her, and quite unthinkingly remarked, "Do you generally take your cat for a walk?" "Oh, no," she replied, "he's been bombed—bombed out of his home for the third time." I stroked him, and she smiled down at him. He was wrapped round in an old shawl, and his bright eyes were peeping out. And then I suddenly realized that his mistress had probably been bombed out with him. A man was walking beside her, carrying a couple of suitcases. "Oh, yes," she replied to my inquiry, "but we've got somewhere to stay to-night, I think." At that moment a bus passed us and made the cat struggle in her arms. She held him more lovingly, and soothed his fears. "Poor pussy's rather timid now," she said. And they went on their way.

A great deal of formality has gone out of our lives. Not only do we all talk to each other on bus or train or anywhere else that we feel like it, but we do things here in London these days which in the past were "just not done." We walk about with large shopping baskets and bags from which may be seen protruding unwrapped loaves of bread, cabbages, tins of soup. And it is quite possible that we are hatless and gloveless, and possibly wearing trousers, too—those of us who in the old days would have been neither hatless, gloveless, nor "skirt" less. The streets of Kensington and Brompton and Knightsbridge have become more like the streets of a country town, and we, ourselves, like country—or continental—housewives.

Those of us who work in city offices are finding meals a problem these days. Many of the restaurants, especially the smaller ones, have had to close down. So many of their customers have been evacuated, and often their gas supply is cut off—temporarily at least. They may arrive in the morning, too, to find that though their premises are still standing they are a mass of broken glass.

* * *

I take off my hat to these women-owners of small city restaurants (they generally are women) who carry on under the most difficult of circumstances. Do you remember a little restaurant near the Temple where I believe you came to lunch with me one day when you were in London? I take off my hat especially to the woman who owns it. She has had her windows smashed, and her gas cut off; but she has carried on cheerfully. And the day that her windows were boarded up she had an even more beautiful bowl of flowers in her window. And she is cooking us the most delicious lunches — "chicken lunches," mind you—over an open grate. Her little restaurant is a veritable haven to many of us, for she keeps open no matter whether or not there are "raiders overhead."

I want to assure you that despite all this stress, I, nevertheless, am happy. There may be moments, of course, when I feel oppressed or frightened. Yet fundamentally I am a happy woman, happier than I was a year or two ago. It is true that my home has not been broken up; but each one of us is cut off from most customary enjoyments, is hampered and is constantly threatened with peril from the skies. But we are busy—and uplifted. Even if we have only glimpsed this exaltation in fleeting moments, still we have glimpsed it.

* * *

Now I have sat out my fire, and it is time to go to bed. (I remember how you used to enjoy our English coal fires, though you sadly missed your central heating that year you lived with us!) I hope that I have given you a picture, or at least a tiny corner of the picture, of the life that we are leading here in London. I feel that we are glimpsing more of the reality of living. I believe we are learning that we have indeed "an abiding city," "a house not made with hands"—though—not in spite of but rather because—bricks and mortar are crumbling around us.

Evelyn

Christmas Dinner Menu Starring Goose

By Ruth Miller

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Three hundred and sixty-four days of the year we are eager to try all manner of culinary experiments, but on Christmas Day we concur with the Cratchits of Dickens' "Christmas Carol" that goose is the only choice for dinner. We like to have plum pudding in the traditional manner, but our menu allows for a few modern touches to give our dinner color and sparkle.

Christmas Dinner Menu

Orange Cranberry Cup
Clear Consommé Tasted Nut Sticks
Relish Tray
Roast Goose with Sage-Onion Stuffing
Spiced Applesauce in Orange Cups
Fluffy Mashed Potatoes Giblet Gravy
Tiny Buttered Beets
Buttered Brussels Sprouts
Christmas Wreath Salad
English Plum Pudding
Hard Sauce
Nuts Mints Raisins

Naturally the rest of the family will want Mother to come to the dinner table looking as fresh and lovely as someone who has nothing to do with preparing the feast. To that end, plan the work so that as much as possible can be done ahead of time, and utilize as many short cuts as possible. The stuffing may be prepared the day before, and the goose can be stuffed, trussed and stored safely in the refrigerator until time to pop it into the oven on the morning of the great day. It's really better to do it this way as the fowl tends to absorb the subtle flavor of the dressing.

We plan to use as many convenient, high quality canned products as is feasible. There are a number of delicious canned consommés on the market which require only heating. The orange cups, with which we garnish the goose platter, can be filled ahead of time with canned applesauce to which has been added a liberal sprinkling of cinnamon, a hint of cloves, and enough green vegetable coloring to give it a Christmasy tint. Chill these thoroughly before serving. Another wise choice in canned goods is the tiny beets which are the second vegetable. If you have a double vegetable dish, put the red beets on one side and the Brussels sprouts on the other. It's a touch of Christmas color for the table.

Here are the recipes, all of which will serve eight.

Cranberry Orange Cup

4 oranges
1 pint bottle cranberry juice

Use a sharp knife to pierce to the center of unpeeled oranges with zigzag strokes which meet to make points of the scallops. Separate the two halves and remove the juicy sections. Pour cranberry juice over the orange sections and chill thoroughly. Serve ice cold, topped with a sprig of mint or half a green, minted cherry. Save fluted orange cups and fill with spiced applesauce to garnish goose platter.

Toasted Nut Sticks

8 slices thin bread, cut into strips
1 cup finely chopped nut meats
Mayonnaise
Butter

Toast bread sticks. Butter and spread with chopped nuts which have been mixed with only enough mayonnaise to moisten. Brown lightly under broiler and serve hot with soup.

Roast Goose

Choose young goose, 8 to 10 pounds in weight; singe, clean, cut off neck at body, wash and dry. Rub inside with salt and pepper, and, if desired, a clove of garlic. Fill cavities loosely with Sage-Onion stuffing; sew cut surfaces, fold skin back over neck and fasten with skewer. Truss and place on roasting rack. Prick skin well with sharp fork to let fat run out. Roast, uncovered, in a moderate oven (325°-350° F.) adding 1 cup hot water after ½ hour of roasting. Allow 20 to 25 minutes per pound for total roasting. Place on hot platter and garnish with a garland of cranberries strung together. Around the edge of the platter place parsley and the orange cups which have been filled with spiced applesauce.

Sage-Onion Stuffing

2 cups hot water or stock
6 cups stale bread crumbs
2 eggs, beaten
1 teaspoon salt
½ teaspoon pepper
½ teaspoon nutmeg
4 teaspoons sage
2 teaspoons poultry seasoning
4 medium onions, chopped
½ cup goose fat
½ cup chopped celery tops
¼ cup chopped parsley
½ cup raisins

Pour hot water over bread crumbs; add seasonings and eggs. Sauté onions in fat until lightly browned, stirring constantly. Add celery tops, raisins and parsley, and mix thoroughly with seasoned crumbs. Pack loosely in cavity. Makes about 8 cups stuffing.

Giblet Gravy

3 cups hot water
1 small onion
Sprig of parsley
1 stalk celery
Giblets
4 tablespoons goose drippings
4 tablespoons flour
Salt and pepper

Simmer giblets in hot water with onion, parsley and celery until tender. Strain giblets from stock and chop finely. Combine drippings and flour over small flame, stirring constantly until a smooth paste is formed. Slowly add 2 cups hot giblet stock, stirring constantly until gravy is smooth and thick. Add chopped giblets and season to taste.

Christmas Wreath Salad

1 large or 2 medium heads of lettuce
1 large green pepper
Canned pimiento

Select firm heads of lettuce and cut lengthwise into 8 wedges. Slice green pepper crosswise to form rings. Remove seeds and membrane. Using a narrow strip of pimiento, wind pimiento around green pepper rings, ribbon fashion, to make small red and green Christmas wreaths. Slip one wreath around each lettuce wedge. Serve with French dressing.

English Plum Pudding

½ pound stale bread crumbs
1 cup scalded milk
¼ pound sugar (scant half cup)
4 eggs
½ pound seeded raisins, cut in pieces and floured
¼ pound currants
2 ounces finely cut citron
½ pound suet
¼ cup currant jelly or grape juice
1 teaspoon grated nutmeg
½ teaspoon cinnamon
½ teaspoon cloves
½ teaspoon mace
1½ teaspoons salt

Soak bread crumbs in milk, let stand until cool; add sugar, beaten egg yolks and fruits. Chop suet and work with hands until creamy. Combine mixtures, add currant jelly or grape juice, spices and stiffly beaten egg whites. Pack mixture into buttered molds, having molds not more than two-thirds full. Cover with lids or with waxed paper held by a string. Put molds on trivet in kettle containing boiling water to come halfway up around the molds. Keep water at boiling point, adding more boiling water as needed. Steam 6 hours. Serve with hard sauce.

Hard Sauce

2 tablespoons softened butter
½ cup sugar
3 tablespoons milk
1 teaspoon vanilla

Cream sugar into softened butter. Add milk slowly, beating creamed mixture hard until all milk is added. Beat in vanilla and continue beating until mixture is light and creamy. Chill in refrigerator several hours before serving.

Cranberry Muffins

1 cup cranberries,
½ cup sugar,
2 cups flour,
4 teaspoons baking powder,
¾ teaspoon salt,
1 egg,
1 cup milk,
3 tablespoons melted butter.

Chop cranberries and sprinkle with half the sugar. Sift flour, baking powder, salt, and remaining sugar together. Beat egg slightly, combine with milk and melted butter and add to dry ingredients. Stir only until blended. Then fold in cranberries. Transfer to buttered muffin pans and bake in hot oven (425° F.) about 25 minutes. Makes 12 medium-sized muffins.

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The Home Forum

On Re-discovering One's Own First Poems

IF THERE IS one thing of which we have always severely disapproved it is that familiar ocular disparagement—from a point of comparative maturity—of one's own adolescent experiences.

Those people who are in the habit of making patronizing references to their first loves, their first wonderments, their first tentative and gauche explorations, seem to us, frankly, to be regrettably lacking in a certain sort of sensibility. "See how ridiculous we were!" they cry: with, naturally, the implication that even if they aren't such world-shakers now they've certainly come a whale of a way since *then*. And we seem (at such times) to see their innocent earlier selves, all unmanageable legs and arms, stammering, crimsoning to roots of hair, making a thousand clumsy false starts: and we want to say: "Don't mind, don't mind! It's really all right! Whatever you did or tried to do, out of honesty of feeling, freshness of need, is nothing to be apologized for. It had, at the moment, its own validity; it even had its own kind of *dignity*. And only something less than itself would seek, like this, to vulgarize it with easy laughter."

Such, as we say, we have always maintained. Which leaves us, alas, on the present occasion, in the very dickens of a tight corner! For today, by accident, while rummaging through a bag, we re-discovered our own first poems.

* * *

Now if anyone had happened to ask us yesterday what our own first poems were like, we should in all probability have replied (modestly, of course, but without any special sinking of the head) that they were simple enough little things, nothing momentous, but with—well, with a certain "rightness," a certain "quality" of their own. We weren't, to be sure, like our friend N., published reputably at an infinitesimal age (being all of fourteen when we ambled inadvertently into print): nor, when we *were* published, was there to our knowledge an uncontrollable earthquake of interest. But nevertheless, we would yesterday have said, our poems were, as far as they went, within the confines of their own intentions, respectable enough. And there we would comfortably have left the matter.

Now, sitting here with the evidence in our hands, we find ourself suffused, metaphorically, with blushes. We find ourself, indeed, fair bowled over with chagrin. For really—really—if search were to be made through every portfolio of childhood hoardings, we wonder if anything much more commonplace, more flagrantly and pitifully lacking in distinction, would be unearthed. Where are the delicate and sure simplicities, the small, pure, fresh notes we would—yesterday—have assumed to be here? Anybody's guess is as good as our own. And no sort of answer can wholly console us. We may (as we do) remind ourself that, after all, from the start, novels and not verse have been our specialty. That book, for instance, that we turned off breezily at the age of eleven—now that, we can't help privately thinking, actually did have a little "something": a sort of mild twinkle: even a rumor, perhaps, of style. But bucking ourself up in this kind of way hardly disposes of the other failure: the fact that we did write verse, too, and that the verse is deplorable.

We sit here turning the ruled pages of the copy-book, reading the owlish, little-girl writing.

> "Leaves
> are green birds
> that sit awhile on the branches
> then fly away."

And so on and so on. This sort of thing, though thoroughly humdrum, doesn't strike us as actually reprehensible. Simply, it was the period in our personal history when everything, to be "poetry," had to be seen as something else. It is when we find ourself beginning to break into:

> "Oh it is wonderful and terrible
> this Life!
> I would rush out on an aisle of wind to
> greet it—"

that we squirm with distaste. For this (seemly enough—as sentiment—at a later stage) is here all compounded of the most regrettable pretentiousness. Here is the aped, the spurious, the grandiose: here the first swell of pomposity under pleated serge.

This way and that we dip in the pages: now sucked into a maelstrom of adjectives ("slumbrous," "sombrous," "beauteous," roseate"—ah, yes, even "roseate": here they all are); now released into the open air of the frankly juvenile:

> "A Freshman! A Freshman!
> (Her name we'll not mention)
> Straight into Our School
> Rode a young Freshman.
> 'Forward!' the teachers cried
> When they the maiden spied.
> On to the field to be tried
> Galloped that Freshman.
>
> Latin to left of her!
> English to right of her!
> History in front of her!
> Section on section!
> Stormed at with French and Math.
> Boldly she fought and rash.
> Into the jaws of Lore
> (Gee, but it made her sore)
> Rode that poor Freshman.
>
> When will her glory fade?
> Oh, the wild charge she made!
> All the School wondered.
> What do we honor her for?
> Why now she's a *Sophomore!*
> Brave little Freshman!"

And suddenly, as we read this, we find something happening. Suddenly we are *there*: lying, propped up on elbows, under the magnolia at the school in the South (the only English accent in a mansionful of drawls). We have just concluded the last line, we have just jabbed down that final period. My word! This—this—but language fails us. This is as pretty a Wit, that's all, as could well be asked for! "What do we honor her for? Why, now she's a *Sophomore!*" My word, but we've gone and done it this time! We've certainly done it! And just so there shan't be any possible missing of anything, we print, largely, at the head of the page: A SATIRE.

* * *

Now we are dipping about more slowly: more and more slowly.

This (remember?) was written in a little brown tent, with rain nullifying all else in the world: and this, that night on the Canadian liner when the Captain said: "Well, young lady, here we are—smack in the middle of the Atlantic Ocean." And this?

> "I do not want to know so much
> nor grow so very wise;
> I'd rather keep on marveling
> and scarce believe my eyes.
>
> I do not always want to see
> the wherefore and the why;
> I'd call it all pure magic
> and let that satisfy.
>
> I do not want to play the sage,
> be cultured, calm, and cool;
> I'd really much prefer to be
> a free and merry fool.
>
> And later on when I have shown
> that fools are pleasant things,
> perhaps I'll know so much, my dear,
> I'll grow a pair of wings.

Where—when? Ah, yes. Of course! It comes back. Here we are, sitting, Emily-Dickinson-wise, out in the hall, listening to the Editor through the half-open door. The Editor (chivalrous gentleman) published the poem in his magazine; and for six months we have been carrying on a most intimate and lavish correspondence about all manner of delightful irrelevancies. And now, quite suddenly, without warning, on this spring evening, he has stopped off—in passing through the city—to come and call. "It's your *Editor!*" we are told. And, in an agony of excitement, we refuse to come forth. We have, as a matter of fact, been routed out of bed in striped flannel pajamas (the Editor, it would appear, being somewhat unversed in the retiring hours of minors); and here we sit, adamant, not to be won, on the chair at last provided for us, avidly listening while the great man converses with our parents. Every now and then he pauses, cocks his head (we can see him by leaning carefully forward and squinting through the crack) and calls out: "Hello, my friend! You still there?" and: "Yes," we assure him in an infinitesimal voice, surprised that the inquiry should be found necessary, with our heart banging there loud as a drum.

* * *

But we have, somehow, got off the track.

We were speaking, weren't we, about the embarrassment of re-discovering one's first poems, of finding out how lamentable they are? There was, it seems to us, some sort of point toward which we were headed. In fact, we are sure there was some sort of point. Certainly we hadn't the faintest intention of ending like this: in a cozy and childish glow of remembrances. What has a magnolia, or a little brown tent, or sitting outside a half-open door in flannel pajamas, to do with the fact that here in our hands is lying a collection of very bad verse?

What indeed?

Perhaps we had better stop safely short.

DORIS PEEL

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — © John Havinden, London

"THE ACCORDION PLAYER": *A Camera Study*

THE PLEASURE to be got from John Havinden's camera study, "The Accordion Player," is to be found largely in the unusual angle from which the picture has been taken. Further pleasure is to be derived from the contrasting tones of soft gray strikingly offset by the bold black and white notes on which the fingers of the man's hand are spread. The whole produces a fine camera study.

By Bus to the Arctic

OF THE TRIP TO Liinahamari, of that night in the bus, I remember nothing except that the bus jolted along through the twilight-dawn, with an occasional glimpse of a reindeer, or a lake with a fisherman, or a gasoline pump. The Frenchman sat upright with the tropical helmet on his head, while Aino slept in one corner and I in another. When we stopped I would wake up with a start, fall asleep again. Once we came to a river where hundreds of men were busy building a dam to capture the rapids. The heavy trucks and the machines pouring out concrete drowned out the dull roar of the rapids. The Canadians needed power to blast the nickel from Petsamo's rocky hillsides.

Petsamo is essentially a narrow corridor to the Arctic which everyone has claimed. All Scandinavia claimed it and fought for it because of the excellent fishing waters. The Russian Tsars needed it on imperial grounds and because it furnished their annual supply of arctic berries. Even a British force occupied Petsamo for a while. Twenty years ago, by the treaty of Dorpat, Petsamo became Finnish, the Russians "reserving only the right to cross the province should military exigencies require." It was essential to the Finnish cartographers to have Petsamo, for how would the ladylike form of Finland look with only one arm?

The bus jolted along. There may have been more gasoline pumps and nickel mines, a Lapp settlement and a Russian monastery, but when I opened my eyes we were at Liinahamari. We washed our faces, Aino and I, . . . and were ready for the Arctic Ocean.

It eluded us. It should have been there at Liinahamari, three hundred and twenty-five miles north of the Arctic Circle, but it was not. Liinahamari is Petsamo's ice-free port, deep in a fiord, surrounded by bald gray summits of rock. Near one corner of the harbor is the tourist inn, aloof and by itself. The Great Arctic Highway goes on for another half mile, past a co-operative store, a wharf, a few houses, a fish-meal factory, a tavern, another wharf. Mention might still be made of a few birch trees, some birds, and a couple of tramp steamers. One of them looked rusty and deserted, but the other was busily discharging bags of concrete. When we passed this latter steamer in the afternoon, everything was quiet. The captain's wife had hung her laundry on the deck, and the wharf had been scrubbed clean. . . .

A clerk at the inn told us it was only eight kilometers to the Arctic. It turned out to be fifteen, but it was not too long. The wind-espaliered birches followed us on the steep path up the mountainside. Below us lay Liinahamari at the edge of its fiord: not like those of Norway which I vaguely remember as a strip of peaceful meadow, a red cottage and a couple of cows at the foot of sheer walls of forbidding rock, Liinahamari's fiord was a blue scroll of water, surrounded by old gray hills touched with purple, a warm sun and a dazzling clear sky. As soon as we lost the fiord we lost the birches, and were suddenly left on the edge of an Alpine meadow of coarse grass dotted with cheerful white flowers. Now we crept along a narrow ledge which bordered a crater lake, now we jumped from rock to rock. We were walking through the gray wilderness of rocks and lonely tarns that is the top of the world. Then came the moment when we could look down and see the meadow of rock sloping down to a strip of white sand and sea, the open sea which stretched out to meet the sky.—From "Finland: Land of Heroes," by TOIVO ROSVALL. (New York: Dutton.)

Strength

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MANY A weak and weary one has found comfort and strength in contemplation of the loving invitation of the Master (Matthew 11:28), "Come unto me, all ye that labour and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest." This is a call to mankind to cast out fear, doubt, and sin, and to utilize the truth that makes one free.

It was his understanding of God as Spirit and of the spiritual nature of man that gave Christ Jesus dominion over sin, disease, and death. His conscious unity with God made him the Exemplar for all time. Circumstances could form no obstacles to his righteous activity. He walked on the water, fed the multitude, healed the sick, and raised the dead. It was no material sense of authority that enabled him to cast out the devils of unbelief, hatred, and fear. The good he understood and embodied constituted his spiritual strength.

Christian Science has revealed to mankind the way to lay hold on spiritual strength, and it echoes the Master's loving promise of rest and strength to those who forsake worldliness. Mary Baker Eddy, in "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (p. 162), writes, "Strength is in man, not in muscles; unity and power are not in atom or in dust."

An important step if one would demonstrate strength is to realize that life, truth, and intelligence are not in matter. Man is the image and likeness of his Maker; he is spiritual, not material, and strength is a quality of Spirit, not a condition of matter.

Weakness, weariness, fatigue, and sin are harassing pictures, drawn by mortal mind, but these are not a necessary part of human experience. They persist in their claim to power, and would deceive and enslave humanity. Only the mighty power of Truth can end their tyranny. Spiritual understanding reveals man unfettered by enslaving beliefs—upright, pure, and free. The daily task is done with energy and freedom when we claim spiritual strength as our divine right. Fatigue is no more necessary in human experience than is sin; and both sin and fatigue are overcome by the humble acknowledgment and confident claiming of the real man's inherent purity, strength, and freedom.

No one need lack spiritual strength. The Bible is filled with examples, exhortations, and promises that furnish daily sustenance. Christian Scientists find a great blessing in the daily study of the Lesson-Sermon in the *Christian Science Quarterly*, which consists of citations from the Bible and the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mrs. Eddy. These Lessons give food for thought, and this spiritual food nourishes and sustains the seeker. Taken early in the day, it tends to shut out unhealthy thoughts and fears, and to supply positive thoughts of health, peace, and spiritual power.

We need a better understanding of man. The weak, weary mortal whom we see bowed down with responsibility, fear, foreboding, and discouragement is not the real man. In Science and Health Mrs. Eddy says (p. 475), "Man is not matter; he is not made up of brain, blood, bones, and other material elements." She adds, "Man is idea, the image, of Love; he is not physique."

Man is spiritual, and for that reason he cannot be tired or weak. The image of Love is never tired, never under a strain, never overworked. Worry, fear, and a false sense of responsibility do not belong to man. Man is not separate from God. Many are, through their understanding of Christian Science, proving daily that their strength is in proportion to their right thinking.

Like Jesus, we need to be determined to do God's will under every circumstance, in order that we may derive from God the ever-present quality of spiritual strength. We can be faithful in our consecrated effort to reflect God in every thought and deed. We should resolve calmly to use the energies of Truth in all our activities. When we strive to follow the example of our Master, we gain clearer views of Life, Truth, and Love

The genuine strength of individuals, groups, or nations is in exact proportion to their exercise of spiritual power. Power is not in arms, in lands, or in money. Each individual makes a real contribution to world progress when he purifies his own thought and claims abundant spiritual strength for man. Only spiritual strength can overcome the aggressive elements of thought that are abroad in the world today. Greed, pride, fear, and tyranny are human weaknesses. Obedience to the law of God ensures genuine strength.

The Scriptures say (Isaiah 40:31), "They that wait upon the Lord shall renew their strength; they shall mount up with wings as eagles; they shall run, and not be weary; and they shall walk, and not faint." Speaking of this passage, Mrs. Eddy writes (Science and Health, p. 218), "The meaning of that passage is not perverted by applying it literally to moments of fatigue, for the moral and physical are as one in their results."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Russian]

СИЛА

Перевод с Английского помещенной на этой странице статьи Христианской Науки.

Многие среди слабых и утомленных находили утешение и силу в созерцании полного любви призыва Учителя (от Матфея 11:28): "Приидите ко Мне, все труждающиеся и обремененные, и Я успокою вас". Этими словами род людской призывается изгнать страх, сомнение и грех и использовать ту истину, которая делает человека свободным.

Понимание Бога как Духа и понимание духовной природы человека дали Христу Иисусу власть над грехом, болезнью и смертью. Его осознанное единство с Богом сделало его Образцом навсегда. Никакие обстоятельства не могли явиться препятствием к его праведной деятельности. Он ходил по воде, насыщал толпу, исцелял больных и воскрешал мертвых. Не материальное чувство власти делало его способным изгонять бесов неверия, ненависти и страха; добро, которое он понимал и воплощал, составляло его духовную силу.

Христианская Наука открыла человечеству путь к овладению духовной силой; эта Наука, как эхо, повторяет полное любви обещание Учителя, что те, которые отрекутся от мирской суеты, обретут покой и силу. Мэри Бекер Эдди пишет в своей книге "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (стр. 162): "Сила в человеке, а не в мышцах; единстве и мощь не в атоме и не в прахе".

Важным шагом для того, кто желал бы выявить силу, является осознание того, что жизнь, истина и рассудок не заключаются в материи. Человек есть образ и подобие своего Творца; он духовен, а не материален, и сила есть свойство Духа, а не состояние материи.

Слабость, усталость, утомленность и грех являются тревожащими картинами изображаемыми смертным умом, но они—не необходимая часть людских переживаний. Они настаивают на своем притязании на власть и пытаются обольстить и поработить человечество. Только могучая сила Истины способна уничтожить их тиранию. Духовное понимание обновляет человека несокрушенного порабощающими верованиями, человека прямого, чистого и свободного. Выполнение нашей повседневной работы полно энергии и свободы, когда мы заявляем право на духовную силу, как на наш божественный удел. В человеческих переживаниях утомление не более ненабежно чем грех; и оба, и грех и утомление, преодолеваются смиренным признанием и убежденным предъявлением прав на непорочность, силу и свободу, присущие истинному человеку.

Нет нужды никому испытывать недостаток в духовной силе. Библия полна примеров, увещеваний и обещаний, кои дают нам каждодневную поддержку. Последователи Христианской Науки находят великое благословение в ежедневном изучении Урока-Проповеди в Christian Science Quarterly, который состоит из выдержек из Библии и из учебника Христианской Науки "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," написанного Mrs. Эдди. Уроки эти дают пищу для мысли и эта духовная пища питает и поддерживает алчущего. Эта пища, будучи принятой рано утром, исключает недоровые мысли и опасения и снабжает положительными мыслями о здоровьи, спокойствии и духовной силе.

Мы нуждаемся в лучшем понимании человека. Тот слабый, истомленный смертный, которого мы видим согбенным по тяжестью ответственностей, опасений, предчувствия и уныния, не является истинным человеком. В книге Science and Health Mrs. Эдди говорит (стр. 475): "Человек—не материя; он не состоит из мозга, крови, костей и иных материальных элементов". Она добавляет: "Человек—идея, образ Любви; он не физическое существо".

Человек—духовен, и поэтому он не может быть утомленным или слабым. Образ Любви никогда не может быть усталым, напряженным или переутомленным от работы. Забота, опасение и ложное чувство ответственности не присущи человеку. Человек не разлучен с Богом. Многие, благодаря их пониманию Христианской Науки, доказывают ежедневно тот факт, что их сила пропорциональна их правильному мышлению.

Мы должны, подобно Иисусу, иметь решимость исполнять волю Бога при всяких обстоятельствах, дабы мы могли воспринять от Бога вечносущее свойство духовной силы. Мы можем быть верными в наших посвященных усилиях отражать Бога в каждом помысле и поступке. Нам следует принять решение спокойно пользоваться силами Истины во всей нашей деятельности. Когда мы стремимся следовать примеру нашего Учителя, мы приобретаем более ясные взгляды на Жизнь, Истину и Любовь.

Подлинная сила отдельных лиц, групп или народов пропорциональна их пользованию духовной мощью. Мощь заключается не в вооружении, землях или деньгах. Тот индивидуум делает истинный вклад в мировой прогресс, который очищает свое собственное мышление и требует, как права человека, обильной духовной силы. Только духовная сила может преодолеть те враждебные элементы мысли, которые ныне странствуют по вселенной. Алчность, гордость, страх и тирания являются человеческими слабостями. Повиновение закону Бога обеспечивает подлинную силу.

Св. Писание гласит (Исаия 40:31): "А надеющиеся на Господа обновятся в силе; поднимут крылья, как орлы, потекут, и не устанут, пойдут, и не утомятся". Mrs. Эдди, говоря об этих словах, пишет (Science and Health, стр. 218): "Смысл этих слов не извращается буквальным их применением к моментам усталости, ибо моральное и физическое начала являются одним целым по своим результатам".

"Начальная Божественная Наука и Нет и Да,"—труд Мэри Бекер Эдди, в одном томе на английском и русском языках можно приобретать в читальнях Христианской Науки или у Hudson C. Burr, Publishers' Agent, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A. Все сведения о литературе по Христианской Науке на русском языке можно получать, обратившись письменно в Издательское Общество Христианской Науки [The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.].

The River and the Sea

(South Africa)

Umhlangeni! "Home of reeds!"
Thro' the green encircling hills, the river winds its quiet way,
Seaward it flows, then rests awhile in the still lagoon.
Only a strip of golden sand divides it from the ocean.
Anon the restless tides creep o'er the intervening space
To greet the waters in the calm lagoon.
In summer rains, the current sweeps in flooded might,
Barriers break, river and sea mingle and are one.

Green loveliness clasps the banks and shore,
Bananas wild, and plumelike palms,
Dense foliage of gnarled fig-trees.
Dark greens, rich hues of tawny gold,
Pale greens of a spring morning.
The wealth of gold, green, and blue
This is the song of the Umhlangeni.

ALICE E. ADAMS

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to Personal Advancement

A great inspiration and help are the Christian Science periodicals established by Mary Baker Eddy, Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science. They are the organs of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

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Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Thirteen

Closing Stocks Pages 18-20 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1940

Harvardians Favor Fullest Aid to Britain

Poll shows 77 per cent of students believe a British victory vital to United States.

No less than 77 per cent of the Harvard student body is calling for all possible material aid to Britain in the belief that its victory is "essential to our national defense," a poll of 500 Harvard undergraduates taken by the newspaper "Defense" indicated today.

Isolationist sentiment of previous years has vanished with the sweep of Nazi legions into France and the explosion of bombs over London, the poll demonstrates.

Of the students questioned; 87 per cent were willing that America should extend at least "limited material aid." Fifty-five per cent favored "all necessary aid" to assure a British victory, even if this should involve a declaration of war.

Only 3 per cent ventured the opinion that a "Nazi victory won't affect our position."

"Scientific Sample"

The 500 Harvard students questioned comprise a "scientific sample" of the 3,500 undergraduates, according to Walter J. Lear, '43, of Miami Beach, Florida, Director of the Poll. "Defense," its sponsor, is the organ of the American Student Defense League, newly formed undergraduate organization.

The figures represent no less than a revolution in student opinion since last April. The number of those in favor of all aid to Britain short of war has increased more than 300 per cent. The number of those willing to fight has increased 225 per cent.

A poll taken on May 25 of this year indicated that the percentage of those favoring all aid short of war was as follows:

Before the invasion of the Lowlands 25
After the fall of France... 38

According to "Defense," the figure is now 77 per cent.

Included among those in favor of "all aid short of war" are those also willing to go a step further and fight. The earlier poll found the percentage of such students as follows:

Before the invasion of the Lowlands 5
After the fall of France... 8

"Defense" states that 18.8 per cent are now willing to have America declare war immediately. Thirty-seven per cent more will fight "if necessary" to defeat Adolf Hitler.

Reasoning Checked

These figures, Mr. Lear declares, "prove the falsity of charges that Harvard is a hotbed of radicals, cynics, and pacifists." They also show that isolationist editorials in the Crimson and anti-British demonstrations by the Student Union are "completely unrepresentative of student sentiment," he feels.

The "Defense" poll made an attempt to discover the reasoning back of the students' conclusions. Several statements were listed with the direction: "Check the one of the following which most closely conforms to your point of view."

"A British victory is essential to our national defense" was checked by 49 per cent.

"Hitler must be stopped even if we have to fight"—37 per cent.

"I like Britons and want to help them"—20 per cent.

"This is not our fight"—16 per cent.

"Let England save herself this time"—8 per cent.

"A Nazi victory won't affect our position"—3 per cent.

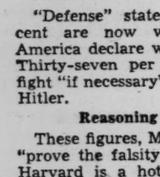
Bedford Hangars Asked

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18 (AP)—Representative Edith Nourse Rogers, (R) of Massachusetts, has asked the Civil Aeronautics Administration to construct hangars at the Bedford, Mass., auxiliary field for student pilot training. The CAA recently announced that runways were to be laid there at a cost of $198,000. Mrs. Rogers said she was hopeful that funds would be provided for the requested hangars.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Fair, little change in temperature tonight; lowest temperature 23 degrees; Thursday fair, slightly warmer; gentle westerly winds this afternoon becoming light variable tonight and gentle southwesterly Thursday.



Maine: Fair and colder in the north portion tonight; Thursday fair and somewhat warmer in the southwest portion.

Other New England States: Fair, little change in temperature tonight; Thursday fair and slightly warmer.

Official Temperatures

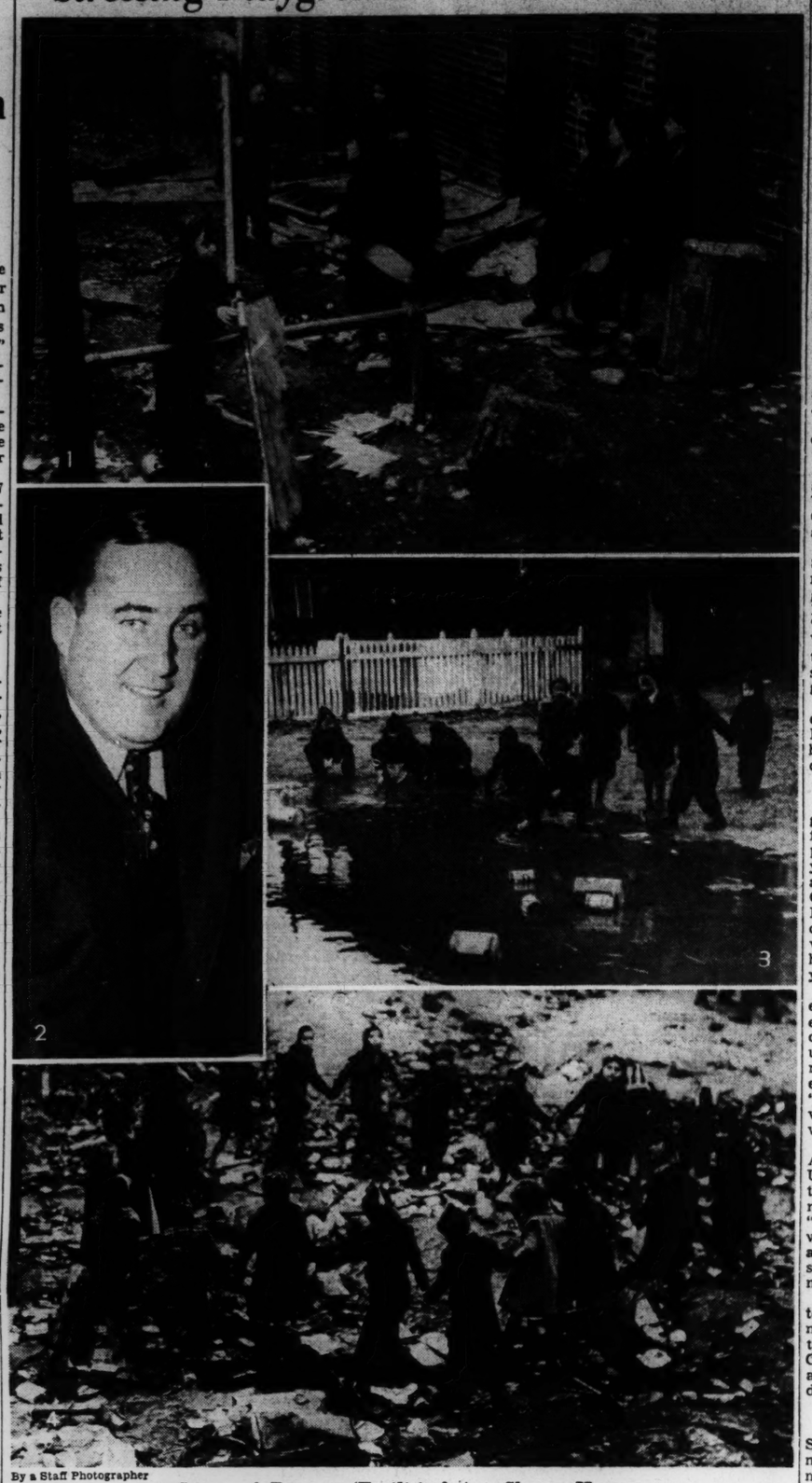
	A	B		A	B
Boston	23	20	New Orleans	48	48
Chicago	31	28	New York	27	26
Denver	31	22	Norfolk	37	36
Kansas City	31	24	Philadelphia	25	23
Los Angeles	54	53	St. Louis	31	28
Miami	75	75	San Francisco	62	56
Minneapolis	17	3	Washington	30	29

A—7:30 a. m., Dec. 18, 1940.
B—Minimum, previous 12 hours.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 1:27 p. m.; height, 10.2 feet.
Thursday, 2:03 a. m.; height, 9.2 feet.
Light all vehicles by 4:43 p. m.

Stressing Playground Needs in South End



By a Staff Photographer

Some of Present 'Facilities' Are Shown Here

1—"Paradise Alley," where one of the tenants has made a brave attempt to provide play facilities for the children. The pipe in the left foreground was put up for a see-saw, and there are a few swings in the summertime. 2—Thomas J. Turley, Director of Boys' Work at the South End House, and petitioner for appropriations from the George R. White Fund for play areas for small children living in congested areas of the city. 3—Children playing in mud puddle in South End vacant lot as they come home from school. 4—Group playing "ring-around-the-rosy" amid the litter and debris on a dump between Harrison Avenue and Meander Street.

Playgrounds For South End Children Urged

White fund asked for an appropriation to provide spaces for little tots in congested area.

By Josephine Ripley
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

When brakes screech in the South End, every mother runs to the window.

That's because there are no playgrounds in the district for small children, explained Thomas J. Turley, Director of Boys' Work at the South End House. It's because when the youngsters go out to play, they have to play in the streets—in the traffic streaming arteries of Harrison Avenue and Washington Street, Shawmut and Columbus Avenues, or on dumps and in abandoned houses.

That's why, in behalf of the South End Planning Committee representing 47 neighborhood organizations, continued Mr. Turley, that he has petitioned the Trustees of the George Robert White Fund for an appropriation to provide play spaces for the small children who live in the congested areas of the city.

It explains, too, why such a civic-minded organization as the Boston League of Women Voters has undertaken active sponsorship of the project.

For Older Children

"Oh, yes, there are playgrounds," he said. "But those are for kids over 12 for whom the city provides organized sports. The younger boys and girls don't feel at home there. They're in the way. One of my boys went down to the Randolph Street playground the other day—he's seven—and got hit with a baseball bat. Didn't hurt him much, but shows you what the youngsters are up against."

Just telling about it wasn't enough for energetic, warm-hearted "Tom" Turley, who has four children of his own and as a popular social worker knows intimately the joys and sorrows of every family in his neighborhood. "Come on over," he urged. "I want to show you the conditions we want to remedy."

Our first stop was on Harrison Avenue, opposite the South Bay Union—a vacant lot that ran through to Meander Street. It was muddy and littered with debris. "Here's one of them," he indicated with a sweep of his arm. "The kids are in school now, but it will be swarming with them here in a few minutes."

He led the way across the street to a gas station. "I want you to meet "Tom" Kurey. He's lived in this neighborhood a long time. Got a kid of his own. Great fellow and he knows how bad the conditions are."

Didn't Realize

"Tom" is a young, fine-looking Syrian. "I didn't realize what it meant," he admitted, "until I had my own boy. He's four now. One, of course, is easy to keep track of. But when you have a family of ten or twelve, as most of them do around here, you just can't look after them every minute.

"Yes, it would be a great thing," he said soberly, "to get those kids off the streets—just small play areas would do it, and they'd love it."

He joined us as we went around the corner to Paradise Alley. Mr. Turley told us its story. It was a brave effort of the neighborhood to solve its own problem. Frank McGoldrick was out of work, so he gave himself a job. He put up a few swings for the children, and a see-saw. They had been taken down for the winter. It was littered with rubbish, but the children just out of school were playing there, and in the puddle behind the gas station they were wading out to retrieve the tin cans that were floating there.

Heads Appear

Heads popped out of windows above. They greeted "Tom" Turley with affectionate friendliness. "Just showing these people what a nice place this is for the kids," he shouted, not wishing to offend the neighbors who had tried so hard to build a play-yard. "You mean, it could be, Tom," came back the reply.

Mr. Turley took us to the Marinos' on East Canton Street. Mrs. Leo Marino had brought up a family of eight. It would mean a lot to South End mothers, she asserted, speaking from experience, to know that their youngsters were safe in some play area under proper supervision.

It would be a fine thing for the city, too, Mr. Turley added, if the White Fund were to purchase these dilapidated, tax-delinquent properties from the city, and transform them into small playgrounds. It is one way, as Mr. Turley sees it, of nipping juvenile delinquency in the bud. It would result in a reduction, as well, in the city's expense of fire and police protection in that district, he believes.

Anyway, the plan is before the White Fund Trustees and has the active backing of many social organizations and civic groups who are aware of the urgent need for some provision for the younger children who live in Boston's crowded tenement districts.

Baldwin for Chairman?

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Dec. 18 (AP)—The Bridgeport Post said that retiring Governor Raymond E. Baldwin of Connecticut was among those being considered for the National Republican Chairmanship.

A Pair of Student Authors

By a Staff Photographer

Christmas Story Winners

These young women won the Radcliffe College annual Christmas story competition for undergraduates last night. Their stories were read by Miss Ada L. Comstock, President of the College, at the annual Christmas supper attended by the entire College at Agassiz House. Left to right, they are: Nancy Hill, '41, of Jamaica Plain, Mass., and Marie deFalco, '44, of Dorchester, Mass. College officials pointed out that usually only one story is awarded a prize but that this year two shared the honor.

Hub's Water Division Pulls Out Of 'Red' and Piles Up Surplus

Through business practices of the highest order initiated by Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, the Water Department of the City of Boston has been converted from a definite liability, chalking up an aggregate deficit of nearly $1,000,000 for the seven-year period, 1930 to 1938, into a public asset that will this year clear nearly $500,000, according to George G. Hyland, Public Works Commissioner, today.

Since Mayor Tobin took office in 1938, said the Commissioner, the Water Department has come out of the "red" for the first time since the stock market crash of '29, when the heavy industrial water consumers greatly cut down their demands on the service because of lessened income. Largely responsible for the last three years of successful operation of the water department, culminating in this year's payment of practically all outstanding bills, is Mayor Tobin's drive to collect back bills from clients whom the City has been "carrying" for years.

Users Pay Old Bills

Records disclosed that thousands of dollars were owed to the city by water users who were taking advantage of the city's overliberal attitude and thus forcing the Water Department farther and farther into the "red." The initiation of sound business methods, with adequate warnings to customers that the city could no longer afford to operate water services at a loss, brought the consumers to the City Hall in large numbers to pay their back bills or at least to show their good faith by partial payments.

The result of these tactics has been to build up an aggregate surplus of nearly $2,000,000 in the three years of Mayor Tobin's Administration and to establish an awareness on the part of water consumers to the fact that they might lose this important city service unless they treated the department as they would any other efficient business enterprise.

Further result, according to Mr. Hyland, is a 94 per cent collection of all outstanding bills this year.

Said Mr. Hyland: "You can show me few large business corporations operating on a more sound financial basis."

Thus has the Water Department been snatched from a poorly operated liability and placed on the Mayor's personal list of well-run divisions turning surplus revenues into the general fund. Naturally, the present large surplus cannot be maintained permanently, since the excessive revenues are due primarily to the paying up of old bills, added to the regular annual revenues.

But all the Mayor expects as a result of his experiments is to have the division become a permanently established asset, clearing its own bills annually and perhaps paying a bit regularly toward the operation of less productive departments.

Consumption Gain Constructive

Water consumption in Boston was shown by the charts in the Commissioner's office to be close to the all-time peak levels of 1908, when an average of 98,379,300 gallons of water a day were consumed in Boston. The November average this year was 95,855,800 gallons a day, and the consumption has been rising steadily for two years.

The upward trend of consumption since Mayor Tobin took office is a sharp reversal of the trend over the previous 30 years, culminating in 1936 with the warning of Christopher J. Carven, then Public Works Commissioner, that industries moving out of the City might conceivably force the water division into a temporary state of seriously rising water rates.

At that time there were 7,000 major water consumers, 500 having migrated from the City in the face of rising taxes during the previous 10-year period. Taken as an accurate barometer of business conditions by local economists, the generally good outlook in water consumption is attributed to improved industrial conditions, as well as the introduction of better business methods.

State Surplus Eases Way For Coming Budget

Saltonstall savings for first biennial period runs into free cash of $5,395,805.

Despite prospects of increased State budget expenditures during the next two years, the State's fiscal picture assumed a bright hue today following revelations by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall that the Commonwealth ended its first biennial bdget period with a "free cash" surplus of $5,395,805.

This surplus, highest since 1930, is the excess of State revenue over State expenditures during the fiscal period of Dec. 1, 1938 to Nov. 30, 1940. It is equivalent to a budgetary surplus and will be carried over into the new biennium for such use as the Commonwealth cares to make of it.

The nest egg results from two factors:

1. Revenue for the biennium ran ahead of estimates, both in the general fund and the highway fund.
2. Departmental expenditures were trimmed by Governor Saltonstall and his aides by approximately $1,500,000 under budgetary appropriations.

The 1940 revenue situation is the reverse of the 1939 picture, when revenue collections ran well behind estimates and resulted in a deficit of $1,583,596 at the end of the first year of the biennial budget, despite economies amounting to nearly $2,000,000 in 1939.

Had to Wipe Out Deficit

Thus before building up any surplus for the total biennial budget period Governor Saltonstall had to wipe out the 1939 deficit, which was actually accomplished through the $1,500,000 saved by department heads as the result of careful pruning.

Students of state finance point to the biennial surplus as being of major importance in the forthcoming year, because all signs point to an increase in the state budget. The increase factors include larger reimbursements to cities and towns for welfare and other purposes, the necessity or resuming work on major replacements and additions to state property as well as the necessity of resuming a substantial state road building program and work on Chapter 90 state-aid highways. Expenses for national defense projects are also expected to increase the budget.

The surplus includes $2,794,618 free cash in the general fund, the portion of the budget by which all state functions outside of highways are financed, and $2,601,187 in the highway fund.

For Highway Work

State fiscal experts hope that the $2,794,618 surplus in the general fund will finance a major portion of the general fund increases during the coming year. They also hope that the highway fund surplus, plus a drop in the debt charges in the highway and additional revenue increases, will take care of the additional highway work necessary.

Thus the State would be able to continue all or most of the $9,600,000 annual distribution, during the past two years, of highway funds to cities and towns for regular highway work. Such distribution actually reduces local tax rates because it releases for other purposes local funds ordinarily spent on highways.

However, the distribution question is expected to be bitterly debated by the 1941 Legislature. A tremendous road program would force sharp reductions in the distribution.

If the foregoing factors actually operate to fulfill the hopes of the economy-minded experts, the State could maintain a net state tax of between $6,000,000 and $9,000,000 on the cities and towns.

Would Offset Budget Bulge

Such a feat would help to offset the adverse effect of the budget total soaring to or beyond the $80,000,000 annual figure. It appears that, in the past, more criticism has been directed against a State tax increase, which directly affects local real estate taxes, than against an actual increase in the budget.

The fact that economy-seeking Governor Saltonstall has actually saved a total of $3,500,000 during the past two years through departmental pruning is looked upon as a major accomplishment. Had these economies not been effected, the cash surplus figure would have been sharply reduced.

In previous administrations during the past decade, the free cash figure has ranged from $16 at the end of 1938, the last year of Gov. Charles F. Hurley's Democratic administration, to $6,320,000 at the end of 1929, the first year of Gov. Frank G. Allen's Republican regime.

State Milk Board Censured At Hearing on Containers

Former Gov. Joseph B. Ely, Daniel Bloomfield, manager of the Boston Retail Trade Board, and other speakers censured the Massachusetts Milk Control Board today for its failure to stand by its original ruling last Summer which would have permitted milk distributors to use either paper containers or glass bottles at the same price.

The criticism leveled at the Milk Control Board came at a hearing attended by more than 200 persons in the Gardner Auditorium at the State House. The hearing was called by the Board to reopen the question of whether or not the present price differential of one cent between the cost of paper containers and glass bottles shall be continued.

Last August, the Board voted to remove the one-cent differential which raised the price of milk in paper containers to 14 cents against 13 for the quart bottle, the change to be effective, Jan. 1, 1941. But no official order for this was ever issued, and today the Board reopened the whole case at the request of the Independent Milk Dealers Association.

Woman Criticizes Board

Mrs. Maurice Sagoff, Chairman of the Department of Economic Welfare of the Boston League of Women Voters, sharply criticized the Board, saying:

"Our confidence in the Board is shattered when we discover that the Board failed to issue an official milk order putting the new regulation into effect. This is negligence of a kind that raises serious doubts as to the Board's fitness to represent and to protect the interests of the hundreds of thousands of persons affected by its ruling. . . . We can see clearly that our interests lie not in this kind of shilly-shallying but in a basic revision of the Board's arbitrary policy of retail price fixing."

Mrs. Sagoff added "If retail price fixing in the Boston area is abandoned and the price of milk allowed to find its natural level, the consumption of milk will shoot up and so will the farmers' income. In addition the sale of evaporated milk would be checked and the millions of dollars going out of New England annually for canned milk might be retained."

Reiterates Stand

Mr. Bloomfield, reiterating his stand for removal of the one-cent differential, told the Board in a statement:

"We had hoped that when this Board announced its decision to remove the one-cent up-charge on paper containers, that the matter was settled and that this type of container would have a fair trial in Boston. It is disturbing both to business and consumer to have the finality of that decision cast in doubt by this hearing. It would be still more disturbing if the Board should reverse its decision and further delay the benefits to which the consumers of Boston are entitled."

Several milk producers appeared before the Board to insist that if the one-cent differential is removed they will be penalized by "unfair" competition.

Mason Garfield of Concord, a milk producer for 22 years, insisted that the small farmer would be hurt because he could not afford to use paper containers. He said paper containers cost two or three cents more per unit than glass bottles, a statement which Mr. Ely immediately denied as he cross-examined Mr. Garfield regarding the cost of bottling milk.

Miss Mary Tobau, of Framingham, presented a petition signed by approximately 100 persons protesting against removal of the one-cent differential. C. E. Walcott, of Barre, a milk producer for 40 years, also opposed removal of the differential, insisting it cost more to use paper containers.

New Comet Visible To Naked Eye

Astronomers of the Harvard Observatory, including Leland Cunningham who discovered the Cunningham comet, last night saw the newest celestial spectacle for the first time with the naked eye, Mr. Cunningham said today. The comet should be visible to the naked eye in New England for about four weeks, he said.

The comet, which was described by some observers as just a "blur" and by others a "hazy patch," provided new interest for astronomers when Mr. Cunningham and Dr. Fletcher Watson, disclosed that a spectrum photograph taken by Harvard has revealed "dark spaces" which they attributed tentatively to the absorption of sunlight in the comet by hydrogen atoms uncombined with any other element.

Possible presence in the oncoming comet of "free hydrogen"—an element hitherto unreported in the centuries-old literature of comets—may, if verified, necessitate a re-examination of present theories on the makeup of the mysterious objects, the Harvard astronomers said.

It was faintly possible, they explained, that the strange lines on the spectrum might be caused by a nearby star and that they were made to appear on the comet "through a defect in our instruments," but they added they did not believe this to be the case.

For laymen wishing to see the comet, the simplest instruction seemed to be to face the setting sun. The comet would be in a position slightly to the right of the sun and about three quarters of the distance from the horizon to the point directly over the head of the observer. The comet, however, is not nearly as bright as the stars and is extremely difficult to locate.

U. S. Ship for Spanish Vets

An American ship will sail for the Mediterranean in about a month to rescue 1,000 refugees of the Spanish Civil War quartered in internment camps in France, a spokesman for the American Rescue Ship Mission said today.

The ship, now being made seaworthy in New York, will sail to Marseille, or Casablanca, Morocco, about the middle of January to take the refugees to Mexico, where permission of entry has been granted.

The ship has been purchased by the American Rescue Ship Mission with a fund of $300,000, now being raised throughout the United States. A substantial portion of this amount now has been contributed, according to Mrs. Elizabeth Barber, secretary. The drive to raise the $300,000 was begun about a month ago.

The rescue ship will be used for as many voyages as possible, bringing 1,000 persons to the New World on each trip. Visas for 10,000 have already been granted by the Mexican Government. The Pan American Rescue Ship Mission, which has the support of former President Cardenas of Mexico, is arranging to have the refugees admitted to other Latin American countries.

The rescue ship, which the committee was obliged to purchase outright, will be registered under a foreign flag, possibly Panama or Mexico, because of provisions of the Neutrality Act. The belligerent countries in Europe have granted the ship safe passage, it is stated.

This Tooter Tooting Taps

BRIDGTON, Maine, Dec. 18 (AP)—Sound a final whistle toot, you enthusiasts of the iron horse, for what may be the passing of one of the nation's strangest railroads.

It's a 16-mile, two-foot gauge line, probably the only one in the country, and one of its principal businesses has been the renting of equipment to adults who have an overwhelming urge to "play train." On many a Sunday, individuals or groups have hired the whole line in order to run a train in person.

In prosaic language, an examiner of the Interstate Commerce Commission in Washington recommended today that the Bridgton and Harrison Railway Company be permitted to abandon its line.

The town of Bridgton holds a majority of the stock. Some residents opposed the abandonment at a hearing last October, however, on the ground that the line was "an animating feature of Bridgton."

Mrs. F. D. R. in Hub Feb. 15

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt will be in Boston on Feb. 15 to address members of the Boston Women's Trade Union League and other labor groups, it was announced today by Mrs. Rose Norwood, Acting President of the League.

Plymouth County Light Rates Cut

A $49,000 a year reduction in electric rates to all-year and seasonal resirdential customers is provided in a new rate schedule filed by the Plymouth County Electric Co., the State Department of Public Utilities, announced today.

The proposed rates, filed after collaboration between the company and the department, are scheduled to be effective on Jan. 1, 1941.

Fall River Re-Elects Mayor; One Vote Margin in Peabody

Two Massachusetts mayors stood re-elected today—Mayor Alexander C. Murray to a fourth term in Fall River, and Mayor Joseph B. O'Keefe to a second term in Peabody, but for Mayor O'Keefe it may turn out to be no victory at all. He "won" by a single vote out of more than 9,000 cast.

Mayor O'Keefe received 4,771 votes to 4,770 for former State Representative John E. Murphy, both of whom immediately announced they would seek a recount after a turbulent day at the polls. Details of the elections in Fall River and Peabody and the off-year election in Taunton were as follows:

Fall River

Mayor Murray received 16,551 votes to 11,850 for Dr. Owen L. Eagan and 9,325 for former Mayor Edmund P. Talbot, who ran on stickers. Both Dr. Eagan and Mr. Talbot are registered Democrats and together polled a greater vote than Mayor Murray received. Dr. Eagan received the indorsement of prominent local Democrats, notwithstanding the election is supposedly nonpartisan. With Mr. Talbot running on stickers, however, the Democratic strength in the city was split and Mayor Murray re-elected to his fourth biennial term.

Taunton

In an off-year election and with but 36 per cent of the registered vote cast, two school committeemen and one School Committeewoman were re-elected in Taunton. Two municipal councilmen were re-elected and two seeking re-election defeated.

The School Committee results were: John F. Parker, 3,830; Byron P. Taylor, 3,464; Mrs. Ruth A. O'Neill, 2,697; Clinton J. Williams, 2,461; Joseph F. Arcikowski, 2,459, and Harold A. Jackson, 1,565.

The Municipal Council results were: William A. Potter, Ward 1; Peter Gray, Ward 4; Councilman Joseph B. Newmon, Ward 5; Joseph C. Chemberlain, Ward 6; Councilman Harold B. Johnston, Ward 7.

Peabody

Pending the recount, ballots in Peabody were impounded early today by City Clerk Edward J. Dowd and placed under a police guard.

John T. Murphy and John P. Devaney were elected to the School Board. The third place was a close race between Dr. John J. Ellis and Mrs. Blanche F. Wentworth.

The city voted overwhelmingly for a purchasing agent.

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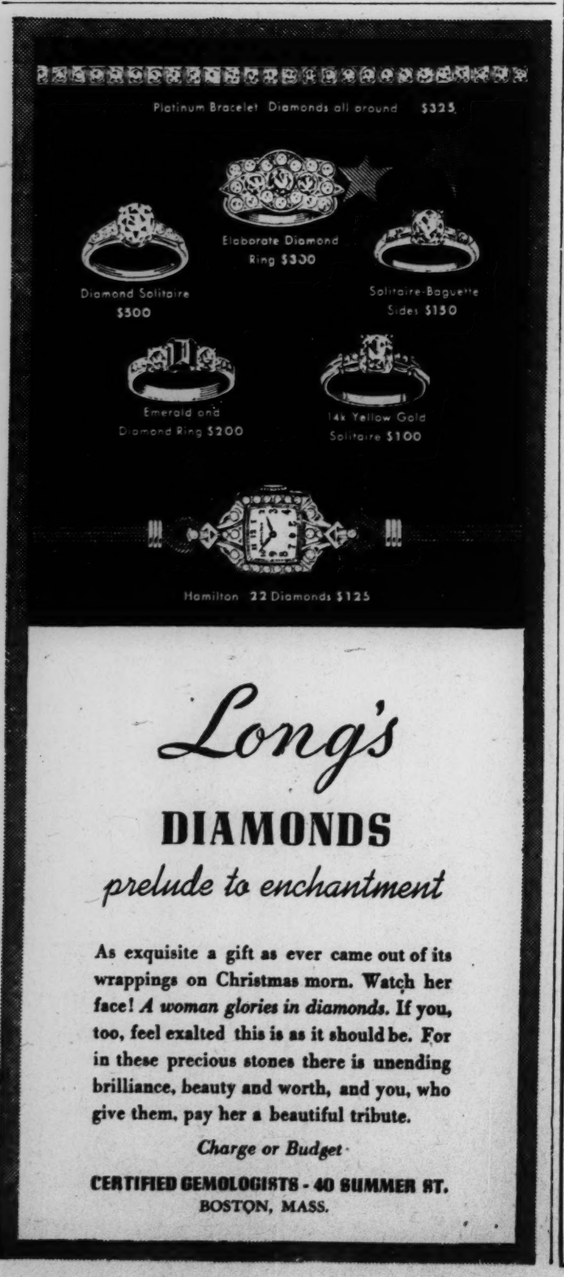
Platinum Bracelet Diamonds all around $325
Elaborate Diamond Ring $300
Diamond Solitaire $500
Solitaire-Baguette Sides $150
Emerald and Diamond Ring $200
14k Yellow Gold Solitaire $100
Hamilton 22 Diamonds $125

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As exquisite a gift as ever came out of its wrappings on Christmas morn. Watch her face! *A woman glories in diamonds.* If you, too, feel exalted this is as it should be. For in these precious stones there is unending brilliance, beauty and worth, and you, who give them, pay her a beautiful tribute.

Charge or Budget

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BOSTON, MASS.

Governor Puts 10 Deputies On Tax Pay Roll

Appointment of 10 new State Deputy Income Tax Collectors by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall through Henry F. Long, Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation, today caused some political observers on Beacon Hill to refer to the Income Tax Division—for some time called the Curley Kindergarten—as the Saltonstall Kindergarten.

The term Curley Kindergarten originated during 1935 and 1936 when numerous supporters of former Gov. James M. Curley were appointed to the Division. In 1939, approximately 20 Curley followers in the Division were dropped when the 1939-1940 budget was adopted.

Included in the ten appointed today, all of whom are followers of Governor Saltonstall, were Fred C. Haigis of Montague, brother of John W. Haigis, 1936 Republican nominee for Governor, and Thomas R. White of Newton, nephew of Thomas W. White, Secretary to Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr. The latter Mr. White aided Governor Saltonstall in the last days of the last Gubernatorial election campaign.

George Darling of Malden, former assistant secretary to Governor Saltonstall and former Director of the State Division of Commercial Motor Vehicles, was among the new assessors appointed. The others were: Henry Hoffman of Milton; Reuben Guild of Boston; Robert B. McGowan of North Attleboro; William Fairbanks, Jr., of Coreyville; George W. Luftman of Dorchester; Edward F. Phalan of Brighton; and Edward Bement of Framingham. The salary ranges from $2,180 to $2,800 a year.

Drive on Peddlers And Beggars Opens

Boston police today began a drive to clear downtown streets of beggars and peddlers by arraigning seven men before Judge Charles L. Carr of Boston Municipal Court. Judge Carr filed the cases of six of the peddlers in exchange for their promise to refrain from using the streets to sell merchandise.

The seventh man, Arthur Pludholme, of Providence, R. I., who was charged with receiving alms, had his hearing continued. Patrolman John F. Gallagher of Station 2 told the court that the Providence man collected almost $10 in small change the day he was arrested.

Customs Workers To Sing Dec. 23

The annual singing of Christmas carols by customs employees which usually occurs on Dec. 24 will this year be held on Dec. 23, it was announced at the Customs House today.

The carolers will be accompanied by trumpeters from the WPA music projects starting at 2:45 p. m. at the top of the Customs House and singing on each floor.

Holiday Mailing Declared Lagging

Volume of Christmas mail is lagging behind last year, Boston Postmaster Peter F. Tague disclosed today in warning those expecting to send parcels and cards to get them in right away.

The Postmaster said that only 300 extra workers were on the job today. This contrasts with 1,800 at this time a year ago. He said that 5,000 men are waiting for the extra employment, and said that most of them could be used if items are mailed at once.

Plotkin Bros.
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Handkerchiefs
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A gift of exquisite handkerchiefs has that sentimental touch when you are uncertain what to give. At 50c we've so many, and they're so lovely! White linens frosty with lace, with spoking, applique, mosaic work, hand embroidery.

With colored Petitpoint.... $1
Evening chiffons..... 79c
Appenzell embroideries.. 29c

OPEN NIGHTS TILL 9 P. M.

Christmas Day Joy in the Making

By a Staff Photographer

WPA Toy Repairing Project at Chelsea, Mass.

Toy rehabilitation becomes one of the most popular of Works Projects Administration projects at this time of year. Thousands of dolls, doll houses, trains, scooters, tricycles and other bric-a-brac seen under Christmas trees at this season find their way to the WPA projects for refurbishing. They will then be distributed to youngsters in 37 Massachusetts cities and towns. The two workmen of the Chelsea project are making their contributions to the repairing of the toys. As in other communities, the men are working under the sponsorship of local authorities who will make the distribution to needy families.

Social Planning Conference Discusses Present-Day Needs

Democracy at its best is each man his brother's keeper. This was the keynote of the fourth meeting of the Metropolitan Conference for Social Planning, held in the Hotel Commander at Cambridge last evening. Before an audience of 200 social workers and members of community funds and similar organizations, this theme was stressed repeatedly.

The chief speakers were O. T. Gilmore, Associate Director of the Boston Council of Social Agencies, and Chandler Bigelow, Senator from Essex County and Secretary of the Committee on Public Safety.

"A modern nation has to be tough," Mr. Gilmore said, "but there's such a thing as being 'a tough' and such a thing as being tough. Abe Lincoln was tough but he wasn't 'a tough.' We must be tough in setting high standards of competence in every one of our communities if America is to defend herself. We must discipline ourselves in co-operative and effective efforts in social work, in business, in religion, in government, in education, in industry."

Harry M. Carey, Executive Director of the Greater Boston Community Fund, pointed out that "in America, we do not build our citizens for the State, we build our State for our citizens, and our civic and social services are directed toward the individual so his life may be more complete and come nearer to the true ideals of democracy. The movement which this meeting represents," he said, "has enormous significance at the present moment because community planning and national morale are so closely identified."

Senator Bigelow described briefly the problem which the Committee on Public Safety has before it of caring for men in the services while they are on leave. The Government arranges for their recreational and religious activities while they are in camp or on duty, but a sub-committee of the Committee on Public Safety has been formed, under the chairmanship of Paul G. Courtney, to take over the responsibility for men on leave.

Harold Bates of Winchester, Chairman of the Conference, announced the completion of a pattern community survey, intended to help a community analyze its resources, needs, and shortcomings. Describing it, he said: "This pattern shows them how to make a preliminary study and how to do a better job of social planning and hence a better job of maintaining community and individual morale.

"In this critical hour," Mr. Bates went on to say, "stocktaking is essential to America. Today Great Britain is unbeatable because her dauntless people work in harmony and with one purpose. We in America have time to do our planning now and to forge ourselves into a wholly united people by beginning our defense program at home."

Food Situation in Europe Declared Far From Critical

Food shortages either in Britain or on the Nazi-dominated European continent will not "win this war for either side" and mass starvation is unlikely, Prof. Joseph S. Davis said today in an article in the Harvard Business Review.

All the countries in Europe are making major adaptations to stave off mass starvation with more or less success, and while there are food shortages and privation in many countries there is no famine or starvation, according to Professor Davis, who is Director of the Stanford Food Research Institute and an authority on supply and distribution of food stuffs.

The food situation in the various warring countries as the Winter of 1940-41 settles in was summarized by Professor Davis as follows:

The United Kingdom "has ably coped with possible food shortages. . . . Stocks of foodstuffs have been built up and overseas purchases made well in advance of shipment possibilities."

In Russia the war has had little effect upon the supply of foodstuffs but "the food position in that country has seldom been good. . . . It seems likely that Russia will send little food into German-dominated Europe."

In Germany proper the food position has not been normal for several years but "with large stocks laid in and almost all the continent to draw upon, Germany can eat reasonably well."

"In Italy, Sweden and Switzerland the food situation seems fairly secure for the coming winter at least."

"Norway, Denmark and the Netherlands all have lost heavily in livestock and animal products."

Harsh conditions "presumably exist in industrial Belgium, occupied France, and the rest of that unhappy country."

Major adaptations can be made and are being made in all the European countries to stave off mass starvation, Professor Davis stated. "Every European country has devoted to feed and industrial uses grains, potatoes, and other products. In the current year more rye, barley, corn, oats, and potatoes will be diverted to food use."

Professor Davis explained that theoretically feasible adaptations cannot be made fast enough and well enough to prevent sporadic destitution in extreme forms. Whether this will be limited to exceptional spots and brief periods, or be widespread and protracted, will depend heavily upon German decisions. However, he indicates that Germany has been devoting all her attention recently to success in her war aims and to feeding her own people.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

Carol Singing by Boston & Maine commuters at North Station starts tonight 5:00 to 5:30 p. m. in the main concourse. Continues through Dec. 24 except Sunday evening. Reradiocast over WEEI at 10:15 p. m. except Saturday. Organ music mornings from 8:30 to 9:00 a. m.

Roland D. Sawyer, former Representative from Ware, speaker before the Community Church of Boston. Subject: "The Pardon and Parole Racket in Massachusetts." At 3 Joy Street, Beacon Hill, 7:30 p. m.; supper, 6:30 p. m.

Ford Hall Youth Forum, weekly meeting. Hannah L. Goldberg will review "The American Presidency," a book by Harold J. Laski, at Eliot Hall, 25 Beacon Street, 8:00 p. m.

Regular public Christmas Carol Service by the Harvard University choir and the Radcliffe Choral Society in Memorial Church, Harvard Yard, 8:15 p. m.

The Composers' Forum-Laboratory of the Massachusetts WPA music project opens fifth season with music composed by students or recent graduates of Boston University, Huntington Chambers Hall, 8:15 p. m.

At the Peabody Playhouse, "Song Out of Sorrow," a new drama by Francis Doherty, presented by the Blackfriars' Guild, 8:30 p. m.

Thursday

At the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, gallery talk on English Rooms by Mrs. Sayward, 11 a. m.

Carol singing in the main lobby of the Federal Building by Post Office employees from 12:15 to 1 p. m. General public invited to join in the singing.

Music at the Gardner Museum, Fenway, Boston. Mariam Burroughs, violinist; Margaret Kurkjian, pianist, 2:45 p. m.

A sale of Christmas greens opens at Horticultural Hall under the auspices of the New England Farm and Garden Association. It will continue through Friday. Hours 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.

Florence Stove Bonuses

GARDNER, Mass., Dec. 18 (AP)—A $60 Christmas bonus for employees with a year or more of service will be paid this week by the Florence Stove Company to workers at its plants in Gardner, Marshall, Tenn., Newark, Ohio, and Kankakee, Ill. Also authorized was a $30 bonus to employees with service of five months or more on Dec. 1.

Recount Sets 5,588 Margin For Governor

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall won re-election by 5,588 votes, the Executive Council announced last night after completion of the gubernatorial recount, which lasted three weeks. This figure represents a net loss of 1,862 votes for the Governor from his original official margin of 7,450 votes.

The recount gave Governor Saltonstall 999,223 votes, the highest number of votes ever obtained by a Massachusetts gubernatorial candidate, and Attorney General Paul A. Dever 993,635. The total number of ballots cast was 2,062,403, of which 53,583 were blank. On the gubernatorial choice a total of 15,962 votes were lost for minor party candidates.

Annoucement of Attorney General Paul A. Dever that he would accept the recount figures without further contest means that Governor Saltonstall will be inaugurated for his second term on Jan. 2.

Federal Jewelry Wage Scale To Aid Bay State Industry

Any competitive disadvantage which jewelry manufacturers of Massachusetts are working under because of the state minimum wage for women and minors is wiped out in the recommendation of minimum wages for the entire industry made today in Washington, it was pointed out here today by La Rue Brown.

Mr. Brown, who served as one of the public members of a national jewelry industry committee, also brought out that the pioneering which this State did in setting a new high minimum wage for women had been vindicated in the Federal findings.

Fixing of new minimum for the country as a whole was recommended to the Federal Wage-Hour Administration by the jewelry industry committee which was composed of spokesmen for the industry, labor and the public.

Raising Minimum

The committee advised raising the present Federal minimum of 30 cents an hour to 40 cents for all workers engaged in handling of precious materials and the making of watch cases and to 35 cents for those working on articles for personal adornment, of less value.

"The decision of the committee was unanimous and that is extraordinary in a body such as this," commented Mr. Brown.

A public hearing will be held, and thereafter, if Col. Philip B. Fleming, the Wage-Hour Administrator, approves the raises, he will put them into effect.

Mr. Brown served as chairman of the Massachusetts wage board which recommended the 35-cent rate for women about two years ago when no other State had so high a minimum, and was greatly pleased that the Federal wage board had come to the same figure for the country as a whole.

"The jewelry industry in substance is divided into four classifications," he noted. "The 40-cent rate applies to the first three which include precious articles made of gold of 10-karat fineness or other precious metals and the making of watch cases. The 35-cent rate attaches to all the rest of whatever variety.

Prevailing Minimum

"Practically, however, the prevailing minimum in precious jewelry was already 40 cents with some important exceptions where employers paid less.

"In the remaining division a differential existed according to locality. There was a legal rate of 30 cents in Rhode Island, for instance, which was set by the State minimum wage law for women and minors.

"The effect of the industry committee's recommendation if approved will be to raise the minimum 5 cents in Rhode Island and put that State on a parity with Massachusetts. The result elsewhere in the country will be the same except in New Jersey which recently came to 35 cents through a minimum wage ruling.

"Massachusetts and New Jersey have been higher than the balance of the country. Today's recommendations in Washington are to make the 35-cent minimum uniform and apply to everybody concerned in the industry.

"A very considerable number of workers will benefit. While the industry is not large as compared to textiles or shoes, it does embrace a substantial number of workers.

"The leveling up will be a good thing for the industry in Massachusetts and also in the other states."

Have your maid smartly uniformed for the holidays

Put her in a White Swan rayon taffeta uniform. Puffed sleeves, flaring skirt, slide fastener. Wine or black, with detachable organdie collar and cuffs. Sizes 12 to 46. 2.95

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BLAKE BLDG., 50 TEMPLE PL. LIBERTY 2378

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Holiday linens renewed here are sure to look right. Real Hand Work!

Sunshine Laundry
8 FLORA ST. BROOKLINE

FIND THEM IN TELEPHONE DIRECTORY YELLOW PAGES

N. H. Relief Call Levels Off; '41 Age Aid to Top $1,500,000

The Week in New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Dec. 18—Indications are that relief has leveled off in New Hampshire. For some months the number of cases and the amount expended for regular direct relief have been practically constant with the number of cases and the cost of old-age assistance continuing a slow but steady climb. Direct relief was provided for 24,628 persons at a cost of $196,884 during October this year, the last month for which figures have been compiled. The average for the three months ending with September was 25,602 persons and expenditures of $197,589. As far as old-age assistance is concerned, the case load and the expenditures have been increasing consistently since its inception. During October, $135,243 was spent on 6,215 cases. Both represent sizable gains over a year ago, with the number of cases increasing somewhat faster than the amount expended. Not taking into consideration any move to increase the rate of assistance, it is assumed that old-age assistance in New Hampshire for 1941 will cost in excess of $1,500,000. It is recognized that such aid is not being extended to all eligibles, and that constantly more persons are learning of this assistance and seeking its aid.

Retailing Expands

The year 1929 may still be called the boom year, but the business census conducted by the United States Department of Commerce discloses that retail sales in New Hampshire for 1939 were ahead of the much-mentioned 1929. The census figures show that 6,181 retail stores had sales of $180,248,000 in 1929, and 7,435 did a total business of $183,100,000 in 1939. The added number of stores figuring is, of course, a factor.

For 1939 the average pay per full time employee in the field was $1,085, and the average for part-time workers was $378. Food accounted for the largest share of the retail business followed by clothing and automobiles and supplies.

Register 'Bikes' Jan. 1

Effective Jan. 1 bicycles will be registered in the City of Manchester. The Police Department will handle the operations of the system. The annual registration fee will be 25 cents. The police will inspect the vehicles as to their mechanical condition and ownership before issuing licenses.

Towns Get $1,153,469

State Treasurer F. Gordon Kimball is paying out $1,153,468.91 to the cities and towns of the State, with this amount representing various taxes collected by the State in behalf of the local communities. Of this amount, $32,714.03 comes from the tax on insurance companies; $1,089.35 from building and loan associations; $338,878.88 from savings banks; $153,347.80 from railroads, and $672,438.85 from the proportional tax. The largest share of this distribution goes to the City of Manchester, but the figures show that such towns as Dublin, Hanover, and Exeter receive a much larger sum per capita than any of the cities. The fact that many small towns receive relatively high sums from such sources on a per capita basis contributes to the low rates of real estate taxation in many cases.

Airport Activities

The City of Manchester is doing its share in preparing the Manchester municipal airport for use as an Army sub-air base. The City is acquiring about 64 additional acres of land, including some of which is in the adjoining community of Londonderry. The City will also build about 5.7 miles of new road around the airport with this road being linked with the proposed military highway to Boston. The preparations of the field itself and the roads is being carried on by labor furnished by the Work Projects Administration. Several hundred thousand dollars have already been made available for the extension of the field, and the road program will cost about $300,000. Officials point out that the WPA will have nothing to do with the construction of housing and other buildings for the Army because this will be done by contract. Activities at the airport are already providing considerable employment, and many observers look for a boom in activities for the City with the large pay roll that the air-base will provide.

Questionable Insurance

Arthur J. Rouillard, New Hampshire Insurance Commissioner, has issued a warning against "alluring advertisements" from insurance concerns not licensed to do business in New Hampshire. Commissioner Rouillard declares that "it appears that at the present time residents of our State are being circularized with alluring advertisements from unlicensed insurance companies offering various types of insurance policies at a very low cost for the amount of coverage advertised. In many cases, an examination of the policies will disclose that they provide only a very limited coverage and that the wording of some of the provisions in the policies could be interpreted in more than one way." He points out that his department lacks the authority to act in the case of unlicensed companies "in the event of a dispute between the company and the assured regarding the coverage by such policies. . . . This Department does not recommend any company that is not licensed to write business in New Hampshire."

Huyler's
146 TREMONT ST. 14 MILK ST. BOSTON
For Christmas
Lucky are folks on your Christmas list who receive gift boxes of Huyler's Choice Candies! Mail Orders Filled.
60c to 1.50 per lb.

$1.00 per lb.
Token Huyler's Assortment—Fine Chocolates

"Please Come from 4 to 7"

When the occasion calls for one's best bib and tucker, it's nice to have a pretty party dress. Those on display at stores advertised in The Christian Science Monitor have a rich-but-simple look that reminds one of one's best manners.

Plea to Repair Chelsea Creek Bridge Heard

Opposition by the City of Boston to War Department plans for a new $3,000,000 bridge at Meridian Street across Chelsea Creek, and the City's support of proposals for a $140,000 repair project were under consideration today by Army engineers for report to Washington.

The engineers, headed by Lieut. Col. L. B. Gallagher, district engineer, held a hearing yesterday in the Federal Building at which official, civic, and maritime representatives supported or opposed the War Department order for construction of the new bridge.

Economy was the chief argument put forward by Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, Mayor Edward J. Voke of Chelsea, Boston City Councillor Henry L. Shattuck, Commissioner George G. Hyland of the Boston Public Works Department, H. C. Loeffler, Secretary of the Boston Municipal Research Bureau, and others.

Lack of materials to build the bridge was argued by Charles Francis Adams, former Secretary of the Navy, representing the Boston Chamber of Commerce. Shipbuilding firms are unable to obtain enough steel to fulfill Government defense contracts, said Mr. Adams, who is also a director of a Newport News, Va., shipbuilding concern.

Boston proposals for repair of the bridge are inadequate, according to maritime officials. They were led by Frank S. Davis of the Maritime Association, Capt. George P. Lord, Marine Superintendent of the Boston Port Authority and Hyman Kaplan, of the Chelsea Chamber of Commerce.

Mayor Voke of Chelsea said his city's share in expense of building the new bridge would result in an increase in taxes of $17 for each thousand, and mean virtual bankruptcy. Boston's tax rate would jump $1.40, Hub representatives said.

'El' Giving Children Benefit of 5-Cent Fare

Beginning yesterday, and continuing to and including Christmas Day, children more than five years of age and under 14 have the benefit of a 5-cent fare for a single ride anywhere on the Boston Elevated system except during the rush hours on week days, according to announcement from Edward Dana, President and General Manager of the railway.

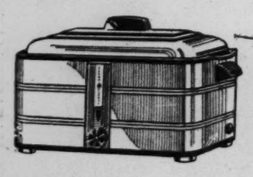
On Sunday, Dec. 22, and on Christmas Day, the 5-cent fare for children will be in effect for the entire day.

"CONVENIENCE and EASE... They're sure to please!"

. . . *for example*
THIS TOASTER AND ROASTER WOULD DELIGHT ANY HOSTESS

A thing of beauty, this **PROCTOR Automatic TOASTER**, to grace a fine table. For delicious golden brown slices of toast, here's your star performer. . . **Only $9.95**

Introduce her to
ELECTRIC ROASTER COOKING!



This **GENERAL ELECTRIC ROASTER** bakes, roasts, boils to perfection. Every hostess needs one, whether she lives in a small apartment or on a large estate. You're doing someone a real favor when you make this your Christmas gift choice. With complete set of glass cooking dishes, **$19.95** Complete

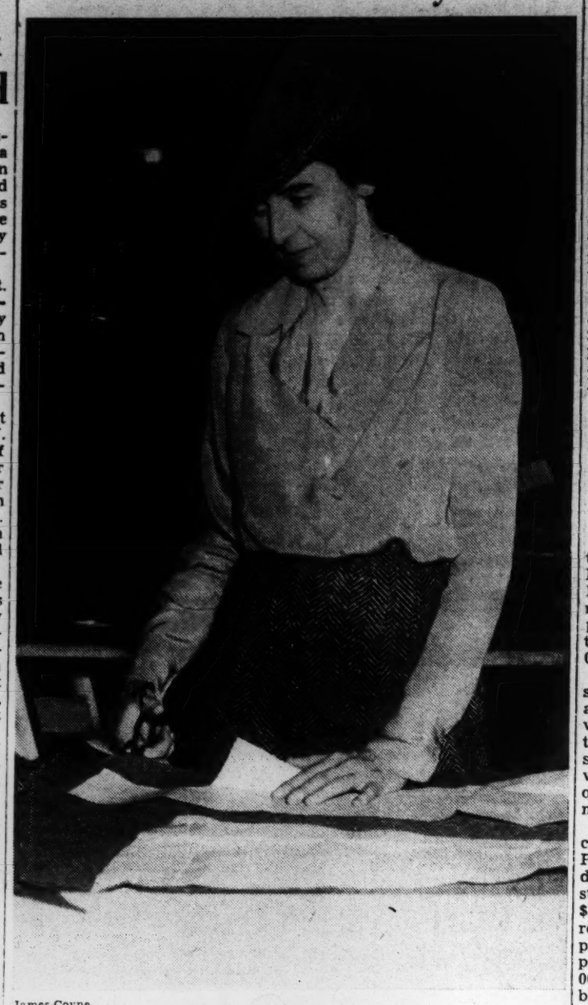
Easy Terms. **Only $2.95 Down.**

BUY EARLY — MAIL EARLY

Edison Shops

AND ELECTRICAL DEALERS
BOSTON EDISON COMPANY

American Warmth in Every Stitch



James Coyne

Garments for Britain's Children

Warm clothing for the children of England are in the making at the workshop of the British War Relief Society at 83 Newbury Street, Boston, from which crates of garments are shipped each week to the United Kingdom. Mrs. William Minot of Brattle Street, Cambridge, who is shown cutting out a little girl's dress, is one of many prominent women of Greater Boston who are donating their services several hours each week to the workshop.

Fun and Noise Without Liquor Seen as Trend at New Year's

Young folks are tending to swing away from celebrating New Year's Eve with liquor, several of the leading workers with boys and young men here pointed out today.

Other notables joined in noting the trend toward a better observance, particularly in this critical period.

"The more serious and sensible attitude toward entering the New Year that young people have been taking in the past years has been very encouraging to us in the Association," said Wilman E. Adams, General Secretary of the Boston Y. M. C. A.

"We find young people taking a much more thoughtful view of realities than at any previous time in our work.

"I think we have the finest group of young people that the world has ever had. They are not easily fooled, they are looking for the facts, they are seeking opportunity to do something constructive, especially in the situation our Nation is now facing.

"It is undoubtedly the expression of a more wholesome outlook toward life on the part of large numbers of young people that they are glad to start upon their New Year without artificial stimulants."

Decline in 'Smartness'

Arthur T. Burger, Executive Director of the Boys' Clubs of Boston, commented:

"From my experience in Boston and other parts of the country, I believe that the young men from our congested areas are today more conducive to horse play and noise than to liquor parties on New Year's Eve as compared with the period just after repeal of prohibition.

"This would seem to indicate that the liquor party is not quite as smart as it used to be.

"In fact the committees developed by boys for dances and parties are very much more strict in their own regulations than if controlled by outsiders."

The Boys' Clubs of Boston have 10,000 boys in three clubs, of which about 1,200 are over 16 years.

"The young women of Greater Boston with whom we come in contact at the Boston Young Women's Christian Association are, like all of us, feeling somewhat serious as they think of the New Year that lies before them," said Mrs. Charles Todd Wolfe, Executive Director of the Boston Y. W. C. A.

"This year, as never before, young women are impressed with the seriousness and solemnity of the occasion as they think what the coming year may hold for them. At the Boston Y. W. C. A., we are attempting to help them meet this unknown future with courage."

Col. Edmund C. Hoffman, provisional commander of the Salvation Army for New England, declared: "I find no better way to spend the terminal end of the year and the beginning of the new than in a happy sane gathering—a 'watch night' service at your own church or a family gathering around the radio at home.

"There could be no worse plan than drowning the sorrows of the year or pepping up for the New Year with alcoholic liquors.

"New Year's eve is a time for taking stock of the past year, planning sanely for the new. The mistakes of the old year often are assets for the coming year's program, for as some one has written: We build tomorrow on the ash heaps of yesterday."

Churches Pledge Aid

The Rev. Dr. William R. Leslie, pastor of St. Mark's Methodist Church, Brookline, and president of the Boston Area, Council of Churches, said:

"I am delighted to have some part in promoting an orderly, decent observance of the dawn of 1941. In these tragic, sobering days does it not seem urgent for all of us to keep our minds clear and our bodies at their best?"

(This is the last of three articles on the trend toward a saner observance of New Year's Eve. The first appeared Dec. 12, the second Dec. 14.)

Connecticut Radio Aids Safety Drive

Nine Connecticut radio stations are co-operating with the Highway Safety Commission's pedestrian accident reduction campaign by broadcasting safety messages in six languages during the two final weeks of this year.

The messages, transcribed, were recorded at WTIC, the radiocasting station of the Travelers Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., by a group of volunteer interpreters. In addition to English the messages are in Polish, Lithuanian, Russian, Italian, and Jewish.

N. E. Shipyards to Speed Work As 14 New Warcraft Ordered

Shipyards, already operating to capacity on naval and other vessels for the national defense program, today plan to expand in facilities, equipment, and employment that they may meet new requirements for speeding up their schedules, and take care of 40 additional destroyers just ordered, according to Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, at Washington.

New England yards are to get 14 of the 40 new vessels. Four are awarded to the Boston Navy Yard, four to the Bethlehem Steel Company's Fore River plant at Quincy, and six to the Bath Iron Works, Bath, Maine. The destroyers are to cost more than $5,000,000 each, it is estimated.

Contracts for expansion of facilities at the Quincy plant were awarded to the extent of $800,000 and to the Bath Iron Works for half that amount. Additional ship ways are to be built, as well as new workshops and out buildings, in addition to tools and equipment.

Employment will be increased as a result of the new contracts, but additional men cannot be used until the keels are laid, it was pointed out today. The first stage is the blueprint activities. Steel must be ordered and received. Keels must be laid, and then as the hull takes form, an increasing number of men can be used.

More than 5,000 are expected to be added to the pay roll at the Boston Navy Yard in the next two months, bringing the total employed there to 17,500, in opinion of officials there. At Fore River, where more than 10,000 are now employed, no additional men will be used for the present, but the peak of activity is expected in 1942, when the number of workers are expected to be as high as 20,000. About 600 are expected to be added at the Bath Iron Works, where 3,200 are now employed.

Contracts totaling $253,384,875 were awarded for the 40 destroyers, according to Mr. Knox, utilizing tonnage already authorized by Congress. Awards of contracts for expansion of yards throughout the country total $8,300,000.

Actually under construction, or previously contracted for, at the Boston Navy Yard are 17 destroyers and two seaplane tenders. At Fore River, there are six cruisers, four aircraft carriers, a battleship, and several merchant ships. At Bath, there are 27 craft under contract, 21 of which are destroyers.

Brookline Sees Further Ways To $100,000 Economy

A memorandum supplementing the exhaustive survey by the Public Administration Service in Brookline four months ago, was made public today which reveals possibilities of effecting reductions reaching upwards of $100,000 annually in Town costs.

Although conceding that Town services to the public exceeded the average, and that the taxpayers were entitled to determine what they were willing to pay for, the survey pointed out that savings were possible by consolidations of departmental work and curtailments.

The proposals to effect savings could be made, it was said, in the Public Works Department by reducing mechanization of the street cleaning service aggregating $26,000 and by collection services reaching $5,000; in the Police Department by a reduction of man power reaching a saving of $45,000; reduction of fire protection bearing a total estimated saving of $30,000; revisions in welfare medical system saving $5,000; centralized health service accomplishing additional economy up to $18,000, and more financial efficiency by a central purchasing authority.

Bangor-Kittery Highway Urged

AUGUSTA, Maine, Dec. 18 (AP)—A super-highway for Maine from Bangor to Kittery, operated as a toll thoroughfare, has been advocated by former State Highway Commissioner Paul C. Thurston (D) of Bethel, who said it would be self-liquidating and probably could be constructed in two years at a cost of $10,000,000.

Speaking before the Good Roads Association of Maine, Mr. Thurston, unsuccessful candidate for Governor a few years ago, said a super-highway, built away from cities and towns between Bangor and Kittery—a distance of 180 miles—would be "very beneficial" in relieving highway congestion.

Referring to a similar project in Pennsylvania, Mr. Thurston said the toll charge over that highway was three-quarters of a cent a mile.

To Please A MAN....
Gifts
FROM
NICKERSON
The MAN'S Store
298 Washington Street
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Boston

GIFT... *for a Man*

MATCHED LUGGAGE . . .
in smooth suntan cowhide . . plaid linen lined
A special . . patented construction combining lightness in weight with the ability to withstand hard usage.
21" OVERNIGHT $28.50 **TWO SUITER $35**

London Harness Company
SIXTY FRANKLIN STREET
BOSTON

STARRING *Stowell's Diamonds*

Magnificent Jewels notable not only for their style and beauty but representative of Stowell's . . . a name never associated with less than supreme quality and distinction.

Stowell's DIAMONDS are renowned for their scintillating purity and masterful cutting . . . yet you pay no more for this extra beauty and quality.

BUDGETS
Arranged to suit individual needs.

A. Stowell Co.
24 WINTER STREET, BOSTON
FAMOUS FOR DIAMONDS SINCE 1822

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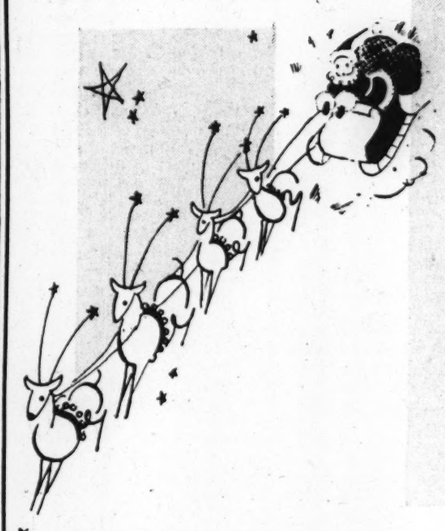
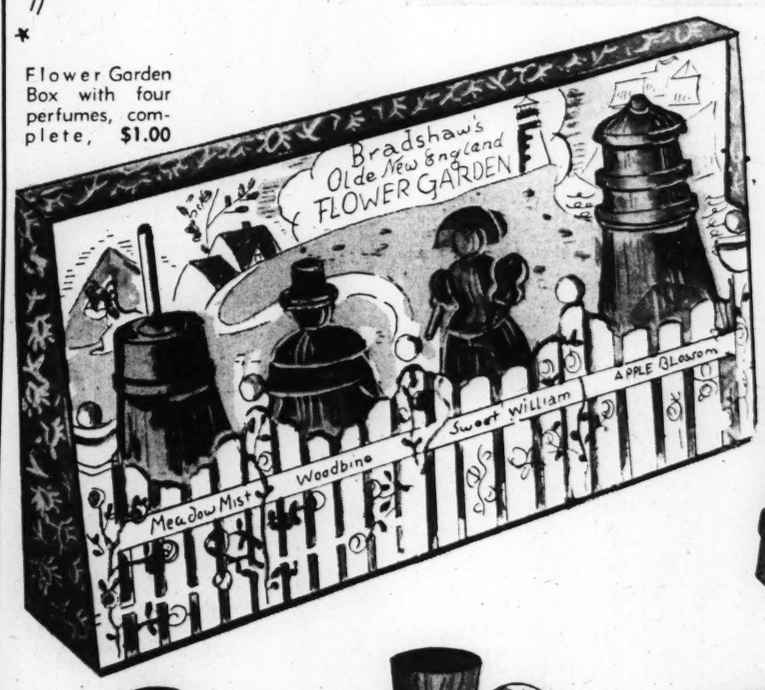


BRADSHAW'S
OLDE NEW ENGLAND TOILETRIES
EACH $1.00
Sentimental Gifts as dainty and appealing as grandmother in her mitts and bonnet . . . spirit of romance in early New England days.

Miss Boston, with perfume, $1.00

Flower Garden Box with four perfumes, complete, $1.00



Firkin with Bath Powder, $1.00

The Governor, with Talcum, $1.00

Jug with After Shave cologne, $1.00

Mug, with Shaving Soap, $1.00

PERFUMES STREET FLOOR MAIN STORE

Use Ordergrams or Call HUBbard 2700 'til 10 P. M.

JORDAN MARSH COMPANY, BOSTON, MASS. CSM

Please send me ..... Bradshaw's Flower Garden
Firkins Gentlemen Jug Mug Lady

NAME ..... ☐ Cash
ADDRESS ..... ☐ Charge
CITY ..... ☐ C. O. D.
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PERFUMES—STREET FLOOR—MAIN STORE

Bruins Start Out on Important Road Trip—Herb Gallagher Developing Marksmen

Three Games Are Scheduled Offering Chance to Climb

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Perhaps the most critical stage of the early season campaign is now upon the Boston Bruins. They have beaten Rangers 6-2 and Toronto 5-2 in their most recent starts and now face a road trip of three games in four days. The locals open with Rangers in New York tomorrow night, move on to face Canadiens in Montreal, Saturday night, and jump to Detroit to play the Red Wings, Sunday night.

Continuation of their present play could result in a five or even a six-point gain in the standing and such a gain could lift the Bruins higher. At the moment they rest (not too comfortably) in third place and Detroit holds second place three points ahead of Bruins.

Conacher Doubtful

Such plans are somewhat in abeyance to the condition of Roy Conacher, who was forced out of the game early in the third period last night from a leg bruise. If Conacher should not play or should play but not at full speed, much of the scoring punch so necessary at this time and on the road will be missing.

While the Bruins played good hockey last night in their 5-2 victory over the Leafs, not too much reliance is to be placed upon the result. It is true that the Leafs are leading the league and that this defeat halted their eight-game winning streak, but they were not right. Bob Davidson, at best a defensive wing, had to play defense in the absence of Jack Church, and another defenseman, Bingo Kampman, limped through with a cut foot.

At no time during the contest did Toronto look like the winning club. The Bruins swarmed over the visitors from the beginning to the end, and only their own inefficiency around the nets kept the score at all even. As the periods ended the Bruins led, 1-0, 2-1, and the final 5-2.

Krauts Valuable

The Kraut line still has to reach its scoring ability of last year. They are proving valuable, however, for they go into each game against the best line of the opposing team, and last night they battled the Apps-Drillon-Nick Metz line and for the most part they overshadowed them all the way. The Krauts really soften up the opposition with their dazzling speed, plays, and checks. Their contribution is not to be entirely measured in points scored.

As time goes on it appears that Bill Cowley will regain his all-star rating of a couple of years ago. Naturally Milt Schmidt ousted him last year, since he was the leading scorer of the league, but the veteran Cowley is a wily individual with that stick and a puck, and goalies are bothered no end when he is hovering nearby.

The veteran never was a comet regarding speed and is not impressive once the play sweeps past, but he does keep the puck in the other team's territory, and he does give his wings great scoring chances. He is not bashful in getting acquainted with opposing defenses despite the heavy checking he encounters. When the going is heaviest Cowley is at his best protecting himself and still feeding that puck on plays.

Reardon Plays Well

The newest recruit, Terry Reardon, played a neat game, although he is not too familiar with his line mates and their reactions. Last night he kept the Leafs fairly well penned to their own sector and engineered a few formidable sallies despite playing with borrowed equipment. He wore the skates of Howard Mackie, a team mate at Hershey, since his own skates are en route somewhere in charge of an express company.

* * *

That lead Toronto has established will be hard to overhaul. . . . The Leafs are finding Happy Day quite a taskmaster but just . . . Syl Apps, Billy Taylor, Wally Stanowski, Sweeney Schriner, and Hank Goldup could play on anybody's team . . . Goldup is a smooth skater and very shifty avoiding intended checks.

* * *

Day visited the scribes at the pre-game dinner, making the first official visit by a Leaf representative in years . . . He is pretty serious about this team, and, while he bows to Conn Smythe, his boss, he is proving an able executive on his own . . . Mickey Harris, Red Sox pitcher, in the Boston dressing room after the game, said, "They can have this game; I'll stick to baseball."

Cowley, with his two goals and an assist, lead the scorers for the night . . . Conacher, Dumart and Wiseman were the other Boston scorers with assists going to Wiseman, Jackson, Bauer and Shewchuck . . . Clapper did not score but he was immense defensively . . . Taylor and Goldup scored the Toronto goals with Langelle and Marker assisting the latter.

* * *

Brimsek had only three chances in the second period, one going in for a goal . . . The Boston goalie had 14 stops in the game and Broda had 23 . . . Herb Cain, injured Bruin, sat in the press box . . . Mike Karakas, Providence goalie and fellow townsman of Brimsek, visited the Boston room as did Peggy O'Neil, once a Bruin.

Busy for Brooklyn —By Pap'

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Fesler Among Those Named For Buckeyes

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 18 (AP)—A miracle man of scholastic football gained prominent attention in speculation over a successor to Head Coach Francis A. Schmidt at Ohio State University.

He's Paul Brown, who acts more like a classroom teacher than the mentor of a Massillon, Ohio, team that has lost only one game out of 60 in the last six years. Colorful and precision-like, his elevens have won him national recognition and attracted more fans than were drawn by any college team in Ohio except Ohio State.

Brown was described by the Cleveland News as the "probable successor" to Schmidt, who resigned Monday along with his entire coaching staff in the midst of a university investigation of the coaching situation which followed Ohio's worst season in 15 years.

Purely Speculation

University spokesmen, pointing out that all talk of a new coach at this time was "purely speculation," said Brown as well as a half-dozen outstanding coaches would be considered.

Brown, who was here two days last week, said at Massillon that he had talked with alumni representatives about the job, but had not contacted "anyone in authority."

"I would be definitely interested in receiving an offer to coach at Ohio State," he said, adding that it would be "the fulfillment of a lifetime ambition."

A coach who stresses perfection in every detail, Brown puts on the field a team that sparkles with speed and clever ball-handling—a type of play favored by Ohio fans, who turned out in record numbers to see razzle-dazzle performances of Schmidt's teams.

Fesler Mentioned

Most prominently mentioned besides Brown were Jock Sutherland, former Pitt coach; Earl Blaik of Dartmouth, Buck Shaw of Santa Clara, Wesley Fesler of Harvard and Wesleyan, Marty Karow of Texas A. & M. and Earl Martineau of Michigan. Fesler and Karow were former Ohio stars.

Athletic Director L. W. St. John is expected to see most of the candidates at the National Football Coaches' meeting in New York Dec. 30-31 and probably will not recommend to the athletic board a candidate until then.

St. John is understood to favor a young man for the post, which Schmidt had held seven years.

Selection of a coach is expected to be made within the next month in order to give the new man an opportunity of mapping plans for spring football practice.

Northeastern Hockey Coach Exhibits New Scoring Idea

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Northeastern University's varsity hockey team, which has proved itself quite capable of getting goals by scoring 21 in its first two games, may exhibit an even greater degree of marksmanship when it returns to the ice next Jan. 7.

At present the Huskies are idle, due to the annual Christmas recess, but they are idle only as far as game competition is concerned. In regular sessions at the Boston Arena they are currently polishing up their stick work, and due to what might be termed a "revolutionary" idea of Coach Herb Gallagher, may even set a record for goals scored among Northeastern teams.

This idea of Gallagher's was brought into being just a short time ago, but is already producing results. Several boys on the team who previously could hit only the goalies' pads are now picking the corners.

Gallagher is quite proud of his new "baby," and was exhibiting it to Coach Clark Hodder of Harvard following the Crimson's 7-3 defeat of Boston University at the Arena last night. "I have something which might help you, Clark," he declared, and led the Harvard coach back to the Huskies' dressing room.

Plain Board

There he showed Hodder his invention, a plain board wide enough and high enough to cover entirely the mouth of the cage, with openings cut in the four corners where accurate shooters could shoot the puck.

"We are using this practically all the time," Herb explained, "and our forwards are now beginning to look before they shoot. They have to lift the puck because of that four-inch-high strip across the bottom—no push shots can go in. Those holes in the two bottom corners are one foot square, while those at the top are one foot wide and one-and-one-half feet deep from the top of the cage. If the boys hit those holes, they score. Otherwise they hit the solid board.

Lifts His Head

"We had the thing made over in the Northeastern shop, and I am fully convinced of its worth. I get a kick out of watching the lines work now, for the boy who gets in close enough to shoot practically always lifts his head to see where he is firing. We send our four lines down the ice against two defensemen.

"The only trouble with the board is that our goalies do not get the proper workout, and goal is the place where we are weakest. But what I cannot figure out now," he said, "is whether our goalies look bad because of lack of practice, or because the forwards are getting more accurate."

Clark nodded his head in agreement as he appraised the board. "It looks pretty good to me," he declared. "The only thing we have used at Harvard is a couple of stuffed bags, which we placed at the corners of the net so the boys would have to shoot over them.

"You know," he continued, "this idea of teaching hockey players to shoot accurately while they are in college is a good thing. I really never learned how to score properly until after I left Harvard." Clark, it should be pointed out, was being a little modest, for he was among the best of the Crimson former greats, and went on to star later for the old University Club sextet.

The Huskies, incidentally, will need all their scoring ability when they next appear in public, for they will face the high-flying Boston College team, which last night defeated M. I. T. 15-1. This score, slightly better than the 14-2 margin established against M. I. T. by Northeastern, might have been even higher had not the last two periods been played without any time taken out.

* * *

It is getting so now that to be favored in a Harvard-B. U. hockey game is something of a handicap. For the past two years the favored team—Harvard in 1938, and B. U. in 1939—have been defeated, and last night proved no exception to this rule. The Crimson was favored, yet absorbed a 7-3 beating even after establishing a 3-1 margin in the first period. Heroes in the Terrier victory were Capt. Pete Brown, with three goals and an assist, and Bud Hines with one goal and four assists. Johnny Chambers proved the spearhead of the B. U. attack, and besides breaking up innumerable Crimson rushes with his forechecking and backchecking found time to score twice and assist twice.

* * *

Captain Brown declared after the game that Harvard was definitely the weakest of the three "Big Four" teams he has seen. Yale, which beat B. U. 12-0, he said, was the best, while Princeton, which defeated the Terriers 6-1, was second. "Yale has big forwards, a good defense, and an outstanding goalie," he said.

* * *

Pete also said that Yale was at its peak against B. U., while Princeton was coming along slowly. "Coach Murray Murdoch wants his Yale players right up there for the Christmas games with Minnesota," he said, "while Dick Vaughan of Princeton was pointing both for Boston College Friday and for the Quad League games later on."

Harvard is scheduled to play an informal game with the Junior Olympics at the Garden this Friday. The game will be played at 6 p. m., so as not to interfere with the Boston Olympics-Baltimore Orioles contests which starts at 8:30 p. m.

Drafted Men Continue To Lead League

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 18 (AP)—Fred Thurier and Fred Hunt no longer are in the American Hockey League, but the memory of their scoring prowess lingers on.

It lingers so persistently, in fact, that these two ex-Springfield Indians, drafted upstairs to the New York Americans, still are far out in front of the American League scoring parade in the weekly bulletin on goal-getting accomplishments issued at league headquarters.

Thurier has 33 points and Hunt 29. Even eliminating them, Springfield still has the top spot in the race in the person of Glenn Brydson, who has compiled 23 points.

He is only one point ahead of Lloyd Roubell of the Pittsburgh Hornets, however.

Two of the Hershey Bears, Bob Kirk and Wally Kilrea, are next in line with 19 points each. Then come George Patterson of New Haven and Les Cunningham of Cleveland, each with 18.

Victor Myles of the New Haven Eagles has a total of 34 minutes in the penalty-box.

The leading scorers:

	G	A	Pts
Thurier, Springfield	12	21	33
Hunt, Springfield	15	14	29
Brydson, Springfield	12	11	23
Roubell, Pittsburgh	10	12	22
Kirk, Hershey	8	11	19
Kilrea, Hershey	5	14	19
Patterson, New Haven	8	10	18
Cunningham, Cleveland	8	10	18
Mackie, Hershey	8	9	17
Desilets, Cleveland	7	10	17
McDonald, Indianapolis	6	11	17
Bruce, Hershey	10	6	16
Smith, Philadelphia	9	7	16
Polich, Philadelphia	4	12	16
Thibault, Springfield	7	8	15
Fisher, Indianapolis	5	10	15

Brice Announces Retirement From Maine Grid Post

ORONO, Maine, Dec. 18 (AP)—The resignation of "Foxy" Fred Brice as head football coach at the University of Maine—a post he had held for two decades—left the university today with a big hole to fill.

Although Brice wrote that he had planned retirement "for some time," his actual decision yesterday was "entirely unexpected" by President Arthur A. Hauck, who said nothing had been done toward getting a successor to the man who guided Maine to 10 State Series titles.

"It will be quite a job," Hauck added, "to replace a man like Fred Brice."

Brice never played football himself, but his teams used the "razzle-dazzle" system long before that term ever was used.

From Columbia's Lou Little, no mean judge, Brice won the accolade, "One of the greatest football teachers in the game today."

Several times Brice served on the Rules, Ethics, and Stabilizing Committees of the Coaches' National Association, and will represent New England at its annual sessions in New York Dec. 29-30.

Short of veterans this year, Brice had a string of defeats—for the first time in years his eleven failed to win a series game—but upset Rhode Island State and held Columbia to a 15-0 win.

Brice, who came to Maine from the Manchester, N. H., High School, said he would remain here until June, then spend the summer at his Pittsfield, N. H., home.

Sports Around the Hub

Eagles En Route to Sugar Bowl

By the time this paper reaches most of its readers, the Boston College Eagles will be rolling southward on the New Haven special, William Penn. Railroad officials early today said they expected the party to number close to 100, including the squad of more than 40 players. The special proceeds via New York, Washington, Atlanta and Montgomery, and is scheduled to reach Bay St. Louis at 6:10 Friday morning. The Eagles will spend 10 days at their Mississippi headquarters, before invading the Sugar Bowl at New Orleans. In all, the trip will take 17 days.

* * *

Sitting in the Garden stadium last night while the Bruins ran over the Maple Leafs was Mickey Harris, cocky young southpaw of the Red Sox. Joe Cronin was around, too. Harris is in great shape and anxious to get started in 1941. He is a little heavier than at the close of last season, which should be beneficial to his pitching. After the game he jumped a train for his home in Queen's Village, L. I.

* * *

There is no doubt that the so-called "breaks" turned heavily in favor of the Bruins last night, but we say it's about time and all part of the game. And, of course, you should give them credit for capitalizing. When the first Boston goal was deflected into the net by a Toronto player, the Leafs were forced on the offensive, giving the locals numerous openings. Incidentally, one wonders why, at a time when the Leafs were badly handicapped by injuries, Red Horner was allowed to remain on the bench in street clothes. Red, probably, has not done enough skating to keep close to playing condition.

* * *

Gene Goodreault, All-America Boston College end, will be the guest of honor at a banquet in Haverhill when he returns from his Sugar Bowl adventure. He formerly starred with the high school eleven in that town and captained the 1935 team. His many friends there will present him with a purse and a plaque.

* * *

Shorts . . . The Everett High School sports night is Friday . . .

Several fraternal orders are behind the drive which they hope will finance a Sugar Bowl trip for the Everett eleven, co-champs of the State . . . The local college line-up for tonight follows: Harvard varsity swimmers at M. I. T.; American-International vs. Boston University, Northeastern vs. Harvard, and Middleburg vs. M. I. T. in basketball . . . Auditors report the Bee's books in excellent condition—another boost for capable Bob Quinn . . . Willie Mosconi of New York set a new record yesterday when he ran off 125 balls for his third straight perfect game in the world pocket billiard championship tourney at Shanley's Parlors . . . Local critics are getting a chuckle out of the report that Tom Yawkey would like to unload the Red Sox and buy the Yankees . . . The Eagles had a last-minute workout this afternoon before boarding their special train at the South Station . . . Tom Oliver, one-time Red Sox center fielder, has signed to manage the Wilmington club of the Interstate League . . . Last year he piloted Reading in the same circuit.

No Arcs for Tigers

DETROIT (AP) — The Detroit Tigers will not play night baseball at home in 1941, it is announced by Walter O. Briggs, President of the club. Briggs, who is in Chicago en route from Phoenix, Ariz., to his winter home at Miami Beach, Fla., made the announcement through the Detroit Baseball Company office here.

Early in the 1940 season Briggs announced he had asked engineers to make an estimate of the cost of installing lights at Briggs Stadium, home of the Tigers.

Luisetti Plays

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 18 (AP)—Angelo (Hank) Luisetti scored 20 points last night, but he couldn't stop his alma mater, Stanford, from beating his Olympic Club basketball team, 52 to 48.

Luisetti, graduated three years ago as Stanford's greatest basketball player, recently was reinstated by the Amateur Athletic Union. His motion picture exploits had made him a professional.

Iowa's 'I' Club Grows

IOWA CITY, Iowa (AP)—The University of Iowa's Alumni "I" club roster has been increased to 453 with the recent addition of 15 new members.

Former Hawkeye lettermen who have joined the organization are C. A. Davis, Davenport, Iowa; Emil Klumpar, Monticello, Iowa, and Darrel Fisher, Chicago, Ill.

Norwich Faces Plattsburg

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NORTHFIELD, Vt., Dec. 18—More impressive in their opening game than their followers anticipated they would be, the Norwich basketball players will give Plattsburg a return match in New York State Thursday night in a test that will provide a better idea as to whether the Horsemen are as good as they looked when they beat the Redbirds here last week without any trouble, 52 to 28.

After that game Norwich fans decided that Plattsburg, despite nearly a full fall of basketball training in the absence of football, had a poor team. They had to change their minds again the next night when St. Michael's, a Norwich State rival and, like Plattsburg, a team that had been training for weeks in the autumn months, was able to beat the New Yorkers by only one point.

State Results

Meanwhile, observers of how the wind is blowing in State college basketball noted that Vermont was easily vanquished on her home floor by both Dartmouth and Fordham, while Middlebury was no match for Williams.

This week's Norwich game with Plattsburg may prove more significant than the first contest because the Cadets will not have the advantage of their big home court and, if the Redbirds had an off night while here, they undoubtedly will be back in full bloom by the time the Horsemen cross Lake Champlain. If the Maroons can win this one, their supporters figure they may have something worth watching as the season progresses.

Many Substitutes

Coach Don McCallister used so many substitutes in the opening game that the Norwich line-up carried 18 names. Not so many can play at Plattsburg because not that number will be taken on the trip, but there will be 16 on hand, only two short of last week's big list should the Norwich mentor continue to substitute that freely in search of talent

To date what appears to be the best Maroon quintet carries Loren Durkee and Don Maynard as forwards, Joe McCloskey at center, and Capt. Jack Hughes and Herb Dean in the back court. Only Dean lacks varsity experience. McCloskey and Maynard scored 14 points apiece against Plattsburg.

Other players picked for the trip to New York include Andie Stasio, Santino Fiumera, Christie Zoukis, Milt Raville and Bill Tooles, forwards; Bill Gaither, Sidney Katz and Dave Chadwick, centers; Eddie Maltese, Rudy Benedetti and Jack Jones, guards.

Maroon Tankmen To Swim Again At Fort Lauderdale

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Dec. 18—the Athletic Department of Springfield College announced recently that the Maroon Aquatic Club will again be represented at the Fort Lauderdale Forum in Florida during the Christmas recess. Those who intend to make the trip with Coach Charlie Silvia are Ed Leech, who won the 440-yard freestyle event against Dartmouth; Russ Hatch, backstroke; Capt. Ed Shea, backstroke; Ed Smyke, who was barely nosed out in the dives by Carney of the Big Green; Arch Pincombe, breaststroke; and Ken Chivers. Several others have signified their intentions of making the trek south.

Of particular interest will be the newly created Y. M. C. A. section which will convene on Dec. 23rd and 24th with Coach Silvia acting as the representative of the National Y. M. C. A. Aquatic Committee. During this session, which Silvia will conduct, the new "Y" Aquatic Program will be presented for those interested in the new departures in swimming and life saving methods.

The East-West Relay Meet, which will include swimmers from all the colleges represented at the Forum, will give the Springfield tank men an opportunity to display their wares.

The Maroon's next meet is with Brown here Jan. 11. Brown has had a monopoly on the New England crown since 1931, and Capt. Shea and his men will be out to garner a Springfield victory.

New League Cup

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 18 (AP)—A silver cup has been presented to the Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League as a trophy for the league championship, a Committee of the Class of 1928 of the University of Pennsylvania has announced.

The cup is in memory of the late Eugene J. Connell who captained the '928 Red and Blue championship quintet.

The new trophy must be won three times for permanent possession. It replaces the Columbia University Trophy which became the property of Dartmouth. The Indians won the league title in 1938, '39, and '40.

Women Fencers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The 13th annual championships of the Intercollegiate Women's Fencing Association will be held at New York University on April 18 and 19. Miss Frances V. Froatz, director of women's athletics at the university, has also announced that the Violet co-ed fencing team will engage in a schedule of nine dual matches prior to the titular matches.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Three Years Ago

Don Budge beaten by Jack Bromwich, 19-year-old Australian tennis star, 6—2, 6—3, 8—10, 6—3, in match at Sydney.

The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Thursday, Dec. 19

12:45	WMEX	1470kc
1:00	WORL	920kc

Today on WRUL

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)

6:00 p. m.—Czechoslovakian Good Will Program.
6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., Washington news analyst.
7:15 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor, by recording.
(11.73mc-25.6m)
7:30 p. m.—Inter-American Good Will Program.
9:00 p.m.—World Affairs Round Table.
9:30 p. m.—Music.
10:00 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing.

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

7:15 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc), Tower News radiocast by recording.

For Thursday, Dec. 19

3:30 p. m.—WRUL (11.73mc), Tower News, radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.
7:15 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc), Reradiocast of Tower News, by recording.

Christian Science Program

For Thursday, Dec. 19

1:30 p. m.—WORL, Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Today on Short Waves

Berlin—5:00 p. m.—Brass Band. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4m.
Berlin—6:15 p. m.—Organ Concert. DJB, 15.20 meg., 19 m.; DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.
Budapest—7:30 p. m.—Hungarian Folk Songs; Dance Music by Hungarian Composers. HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.
Tokyo—8:05 p. m.—Light Music. JZK, 15.16 meg., 19.7 m.
Berlin—8:15 p. m.—News in English. DJB, 15.20 meg., 19 m.; DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28 m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49 m.
Rome—8:40 p. m.—Songs from the Screen. 2RO3, 9.63 meg., 31.1 m.; 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2RO6, 15.30 meg., 19.6 m.
London—8:45 p. m.—Headline News and Views. A. G. MacDonnell. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.
Rome—10:00 p. m.—News in English. 2RO3, 9.68 meg., 31.1 m.; 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2RO6, 15.30 meg., 19.6 m.
Guatemala—10:00 p. m.—Opera: "Mephisto," by Arrigo Boito. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
Berlin—10:30 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28 m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49 m.
London—11:00 p. m.—"Music of Britain." Welsh Songs. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
London—11:15 p. m.—"Britain Speaks." Air Marshal Sir Philip Joubert. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Owing to conditions abroad, these programs are subject to change.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1470kc-WMEX-204m
3:00	Mary M. McBride	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Martin"; sketch.	John Duffy, organist	Studio orchestra
3:15	"About Us"	"Honeymoon Hill"; sk.	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Sam Koki's Hawaiians	Studio orchestra
3:30	News Service	"John's Other Wife"	Pepper Young's Family	El Paseo Troubadors	Studio orchestra
3:45	C. Hector's Orch	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	El Paseo Troubadors	Studio orchestra
4:00	"Portia Blake"	Mother o' Mine	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	Christmas Carols	Drama: "Melody Mirror"
4:15	"We, the Abbotts"	Club Matinee	"Stella Dallas"; serial	Manny Landers' Orch.	"Melody Mirror"
4:30	"Hilltop House"	Club Matinee	"Lorenzo Jones"; drama	John Kiley, organist	Comic Page Club
4:45	"Kate Hopkins"	Club Matinee; News	"Young Widder Brown"	"The Johnson Family"	
5:00	"The Goldbergs"	Organ Reveries	"Girl Alone"; sketch	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	"The O'Neills"	"Superman"; sketch	"Lone Journey"; sketch	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	"Around the Hub"	Rakov's Orchestra	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	B. C. Football Team	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix"; sketch	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Frank Ryan, sports	News Service
6:00	News; Edwin C. Hill	News; Music; Weather	News Service	"Captain Midnight"	Radio Review
6:15	Hedda Hopper	Rakov's Orchestra	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Dinner Concert
6:30	News Review	Tropical Moods	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Dinner Concert
6:45	"The World Today"	Lowell Thomas, news	"R. F. D. Melodies"	"Memory Lane"	Sports, Frank Fallon
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Albineers
7:15	Lanny Ross, tenor	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	Newsroom of the Air	"Fu Manchu"	Five Star News
7:30	"Meet Mr. Meek"; comedy drama	"Cavalcade of America"; drama	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger"; dramatic sketch	Rob Roy's Orchestra
7:45			"Waltz Time"		Attuck's Chorus
8:00	"Big Town"; Edward G. Robinson;	"Quiz Kids," with Joe Kelley, m. c.; speaker	"Hollywood Playhouse"; dramatization; orch.	New England Town Meeting on the Air: "Should the Dies Committee Be Continued""	"Famous Homes"
8:15	"Dr. Christian"; dramatization	"Manhattan at Midnight"; dramatic sk.	Party; Louise Massey and the Westerners		Ruth Williams, songs
8:30					Religious Program
8:45					Religious Program
9:00	Star Theater: Fred Allen; Kenny Baker; Portland Hoffa; orchestra	"Frontline Headlines"	"Time to Smile"; Eddie Cantor, vocalist; orch.	Gabriel Heatter	Pages From the Classical
9:15		Cream Castle	Socarras, Flute and or.	Socarras, Flute and or.	Album
9:30		News; Quiz Program	"Mr. District Attorney"; dramatic sketch	Cotton Bowl Rally	Classical Album
9:45		With Jimmy Fiynn		Cotton Bowl Rally	Five Star News
10:00	Glenn Miller's Orch	Mastersingers, records	Kay Kyser's College of	Raymond Gram Swing	Local Sports
10:15	Public Affairs	Rep. Chas. A. Plumley	Musical Knowledge	News Service	Local Sports
10:30	Christmas Carols	Concert Hall of the Air	Kay Kyser's College of	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	Local Sports
10:45	News of the World	Concert Hall of the Air	Musical Knowledge	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	Local Sports
11:00	News; Weather	News; Music; Weather	News Service	Recorded Rome news; or	Local Sports
11:15	"Master Works of Music"; recordings	Mitchell Ayres' orchestra	Local news; Weather	"Adventures in Rhythm"	Local Sports
11:30	Eddy Duchin's Or	Will Bradley's orchestra	Johnny Long's Orchestra	"Adventures in Rhythm"	Day's End
11:45		Will Bradley's orchestra	Johnny Long's Orchestra	Henry Jerome's Orch	Five Star News

Thursday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1470kc-WMEX-204m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	News Reporter	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15	Studio program	Variety Program	News Service	"Musical Clock"	
7:30	Music; news	Tony Juanita & Buddy	George and Dixie	News Reporter	
7:45	News; weather	News; weather	"Musical Clock"	Bailey Axton, songs	
8:00	News of Europe	News Roundup	News Service	"Eight Bells"	Five Star News
8:15	Caroline Cabot	Christmas Calendar	Weather; news; music	"Morning Watch"	"Musical Timetable"
8:30	"Rowdy Revue"	News; "Musical Clock"	News; "Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythms	Studio Program
8:45	"Love's Lane"	Joan Abbey	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythms	"Musical Timetable"
9:00	Edgar A. Guest	News; Recordings	N. E. Town Hall Party	U. S. Governm't Reports	Zelma Larson's Music
9:15	American School of the Air; speakers	"The Breakfast Club"	Food News	The Merry-Go-Round	Zelma Larson's Music
9:30	Bachelor's Children	Gretchen McMullen	"Alice Blair"; sketch	The Merry-Go-Round	Frank Gallucci's Radio
9:45		"The Breakfast Club"	"Musical Roundup"	Choir Loft	Review
10:00	By Kathleen Norris	Cowgirl songstress	This Small Town	New England Cupboard	Studio Speaker
10:15	Myrt and Marge	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	Hank Lawson's Knights	Melody Strings	Studio Speaker
10:30	"Stepmother"; sk.	"Story of Mary Marlin"	Eileen Randolph"; sk	Musical Calisthenics	Shopping With You
10:45	WEEI Food Fair	"Family Circle"	The Guiding Light	25 Years Ago Today	Shopping With You
11:00	Mary Lee Taylor	Mildred W. Carlson	The Man I Married	News Service	Phon-A-Quest
11:15	"Martha Webster"	Clark Dennis, tenor	"Against the Storm"	Singing Strings	Phon-A-Quest
11:30	"Big Sister"; sk.	"Harvey and Dell"; sk.	"The Road of Life"	Poultry talk	Jim Lewis Hillbillies
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Weather; Music	"David Harum"; sketch	Highlights, Halftones	News Service
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	News; Musicale	Playh'se: Alice Adams	News Service	Rhythm Revue
12:15	"Girl Marries"	Noondav Review: Stocks	"Musical Roundup"	Agricultural talk	"Rhythm Revue"
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and	Singin' Sam, baritone	Italian music program	Sports; Weather
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour: Walter	"Meet Miss Julia"	Italian music program	"The Monitor News"
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	Blaufuss' Homesteaders	News Service	Herbie Holmes' Orch	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15	"Woman in White"	Tony Wons' Scrapbook	Carnival	Recorded BBC News	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30	"Right to Happiness"	Agriculture news	Marjorie Mills: house-	Ohio School of the Air	"Alexander Thiede Conducts"
1:45	"Road of Life"	News; Weather	hold talk	Piano and organ	
2:00	Dramatic sketch	Jack Dalton, songs	Hymns of All Churches	News, Cedric Foster	Studio Program
2:15	"Joyce Jordan"	"Music You Want"	"Grimm's Daughter"	Military Defense talk	John Kiley, organist
2:30	Fletcher Wiley	"Music You Want"	"Valiant Lady"; drama	School of the Air	Alfredo Antonini's Orch.
2:45	"My Son and I"	"Music You Want"	"Light of the World"	School of the Air	News Service
3:00	Mary M. McBride	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Martin"; sketch	M. I. T.-B. U. Debate:	Studio Program
3:15	Rhythm Rendezvous	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins"; drama	"Western Hemisphere	Studio Program
3:30	News Service	"John's Other Wife"	Pepper Young's Family	Should Unite . . . Against	Studio Program
3:45	Don Artiste	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"; comedy	Foreign Aggression"	Studio Program
4:00	"Portia Blake"; sk.	"Mother o' Mine"; sk.	Backstage Wife"; sk.	Hits and Encores"	Drama: "Melody Mirror"
4:15	"We, the Abbotts"	Club Matinee; variety	"Stella Dallas"	Drake a capella Choir	"Melody Mirror"
4:30	"Hilltop House"	program; news	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Drake a capella Choir	Marion Jenkins, contralto
4:45	"Kate Hopkins"	Club Matinee	"Young Widder Brown"	"The Johnson Family"	"Comic Page Club"
5:00	"The Goldbergs"	Irene Hanify, organ	"Girl Alone"; sketch	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	"The O'Neills"	Ireene Wicker	"Lone Journey"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	Around the Hub	Rakov's Orchestra	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix"; sketch	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Frank Ryan, sports	News Service
6:00	News; Edwin C. Hill	News; Music; Weather	News Service	"Captain Midnight"	Frank Gallucci's Review
6:15	Bill Elliott, songs	Dinner Dance	"Sports Review"	Dinner Concert	Dinner Concert
6:30	Paul Sullivan	Novatime; transcriptions	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Dinner Concert
6:45	The World Today	Lowell Thomas, news	"R. F. D. Melodies"	"Memory Lane"	Sports, Frank Fallon
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Albineers
7:15	Lanny Ross, tenor	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	Newsroom of the Air	"National Defense" talk	Five Star News
7:30	"Vox Pop"; inter-	Bob Crosby's Orchestra	Serenaders	Concert Miniatures	Rob Rev's Orchestra
7:45	views	vocalists	"Confidentially Yours"	Concert Miniatures	E Oettinger, soprano
8:00	"Ask - It - Basket";	"Pot o' Gold"; Horace	Fanny Brice, H. Stafford	Wythe Williams	Fireside Time
8:15	questions; answers	Heidt's Orchestra	songs; orch.; D. Powell	Ray Noble's Orchestra	Harmony Caravan
8:30	"Strange as It	"Fame and Fortune";

Australia's 38-Week Marathon Soccer Football Season Apparently Not Too Long

About 80 P. C. of Players In 'Essential Industries'

Australian Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY—On sun-baked grounds, the last of Australia's four brands of football—soccer—has gasped its final breath for 1940.

Soccer has extraordinary difficulty in squeezing its matches into winter, with slices of autumn and summer added.

Players in the teams won through to the last match had a 38-week season in the game in which only feet and heads can be used legally to put the round ball into the netted goal. The marathon effort left the players feeling limp. About 80 per cent of them work in "essential industries," going flat-out in the war effort.

In the cooler latitudes of the British Isles, eight months or more may be seasonable for a winter game, but thousands of the populace had begun to ride Pacific breakers into the beaches weeks before the Sheahan Cup final in New South Wales.

Theory Is Tenable

Yet Secretary Tom Hastie doesn't think the season is too long. He argues that most soccer players and fans are not interested in any other form of sport. As it sometimes happens that fans watch all afternoon without seeing either side score, Mr. Hastie's theory is tenable.

Round-ball tramplers hold no monopoly of insensibility to heat. George Thatcher of Sydney recalls having played army Rugby at Mersa Matruh (Egypt) in 1915 with other hardy Australians out in the desert sun while Bedouins fanned themselves in whatever shade was about.

Soccer owes its establishment and spread in Australia to the nostalgic enthusiasm of migrant artisans and miners, whose winter Saturday afternoons in Britain were devoted either to playing it or to rapt admiration of the well-drilled Arsenal team at Highbury and other British elevens which make their moves with chessboard precision, only quicker.

Englishmen Play

Two Englishmen from the Royal Air Force, on instructional duty in Australia, had much to do with South Yarra's reaching the final of the Dockerty Cup in Victoria. One of them, Bill Horner, is one of the finest center-halves Australia has seen. The other, Douglas Flintham, is a goalkeeper by rights, but, as South Yarra already had an excellent goalie, Flintham turned himself into a consistent inside-left.

Nobel's team carried too many guns for South Yarra in the Cup final, and made a record by winning the Cup and the State premiership for the third consecutive year.

Metters team, mostly drawn from the stove-making industry, burned up rivals in N. S. W. The club is the first on record to win premiership—Everson Cup, Sydney Cup, and State Cup in one season. Supporters presented the team with 12 reading lamps, perhaps to help them study soccer handbooks in their months of leisure before they take the field in 1941.

Five Star Forwards

Buttressed by several international players, Metters have five brilliant forwards, including Australia's best outside-right, R. Crowhurst. Their goalkeeper, S. Pavitt, shielded the target area so comprehensively that, to opposing goal-seekers, it seemed little larger than an angler's landing-net.

They looked like collecting every cup in the State, until Adamstown tossed them in the Sheahan Cup final. The State's fastest fullback of all time, 32-year-old Alf Henwood, has retired after 249 matches for Adamstown. This clean tackler played for Australia against India (1938) and Palestine (1939).

Depleted by enlistments, Fremantle forfeited to Victoria Park in the Westralian final for the Challenge Cup.

Soccer is overshadowed by Rugby in N. S. W. and Queensland, and by Australian Rules football in the other four States. Queensland defeated N. S. W. in three of the four interstate matches in Rugby League, the professional 13-a-side game.

A mighty second-row forward, Joe Pearce, was a dominating player for Eastern Suburbs, who won their eighth N. S. W. Rugby League premiership. Many regard Pearce as the world's greatest forward, surpassing the champions of the English Rugby League.

One Hand

No matter how awkwardly the ball is passed to Pearce, he gathers it in as if he had suction cups on his fingers and palm. After one bit of legerdemain in the final, one of the 24,167 fans called to him: "Why don't you play fair and use two hands?"

Cyril Towers, who captained Randwick to victory over Manly for the N. S. W. Rugby Union premiership (amateurs, 15 a side), is rated as Sydney's outstanding amateur center of the last decade. In 16 seasons, Towers has made a record for most matches in first-grade Rugby, 196—mostly with his tongue bulging the left corner of his lips out, a habit of his when concentrating. He holds the record for most appearances for his State and was in teams which toured Britain and France in 1927-28.

Penn State Unbeaten in 61 Games

Wide World

STATE COLLEGE, Penn.—Here are members of the Penn State College soccer team which has recently completed its eighth consecutive undefeated season under Coach Bill Jeffrey. During this period the Nittany Lions have run up a streak of 61 contests without a setback, and the coach is wondering if a loss next season might not be "a good thing" for his booters. The current team defeated Gettysburg, Bucknell, Western Maryland, Syracuse, Army, Navy, Pennsylvania and Temple. Front row: Harold Jones, Zen Laskaris, Capt. Walter Hosterman, Don Durain, Bob Ernst and Charles Taylor. Second row: Manager Roger Findley, Ned Corman, Charles Arnold, Gazzy Green, Woody King, Don Megrail and Coach Jeffrey. Back row: Harold Freeman, Dick Dearborn, Bob Seavy, John Dufford, Al Heck and Anibal Galindo.

Spokane, Given Their Pick Of Talent, Lead the League

Pacific Northwest Side Lines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash.—When the Northwest League ice hockey officials decided to let the reorganized Spokane Club acquire the pick of the talent from the other three teams, it was only to let the Spokane puckmen emerge from their former cellar habitat.

But with the first month of the season ended, the Seattle, Vancouver, B. C., and Portland clubs are beginning to realize they might have given Spokane too much talent. For the newly-named Bombers are now leading the league, after winning seven successive games.

Sammy McAdams, the Spokane captain and brilliant defense man, and Manager Danny Edge deserve much credit for welding a championship contending sextet on such short notice. They have produced a fast, accurate-shooting sextet, with an emphasis on quick back-checking that has given them the best defensive record in the league.

As soon as they lose the puck in enemy territory, the wings check back fast with the center covering for a wing if needed. This usually gets them on defense a stride ahead of the rushers. One forward stays as close to the center of the rink as possible, and serves as a pivot on offense when they get the puck again.

Only 36 Points Against Them

Using this system, only 36 points have been scored against Spokane in 15 games. Veteran goal-tender Porky Levine has been doing an excellent job, and in Burt Scharfe, Ralph Blythe, and Lude Palm the Spokane ice team has a well-equipped forward line.

Seattle and Vancouver are at present battling for second place, with Portland in the cellar. All four teams are so closely bunched, however, that the standings can be completely reversed within two weeks.

The most colorful player in the league is a rough-and-aggressive Canadian, Jean Baptiste Pusie. A Montreal boy, Pusie started his professional hockey career with the Montreal Canadiens in 1929, and has also played with the New York Rangers, and Boston Bruins.

When he isn't battling, Pusie is yelling incoherent advice to his team mates, or else skating down the ice with the puck six feet in front of him, in the long range puck-carrying manner that is his chief characteristic.

Coach A. T. (Slats) Gill is entering his thirteenth basketball campaign at Oregon State College with a Northern Division title to defend. The prognosticators are saying he won't succeed this year, but from down Corvallis way comes word not to count the Beavers out of the running yet.

It's true that Oregon State lost three of last year's starting five by graduation, while the other Northern Division schools have most of their 1939-40 teams remaining. Frank Mandic, Al Hunter, and Tony Romano were valuable cogs on that championship team, but Gill has wasted no time in building a new machine.

This year's team will probably be formed around tall John Mandic, who was one of the best centers in the league last season while only a sophomore. The brother of Frank Mandic, John is especially efficient in under-the-basket play, and fits in well with the Gill system that requires big men who can take the ball off the backboards.

One-year lettermen Clayton Shaw and Paul Valenti should be the starting guards. Both are good ball handlers and steady on defense, while Valenti showed some brilliant shooting at times last year.

Jack Mulder, a six-foot-four inch giant, seems to have the inside track for one forward spot, while Sam Dement, also six-four, and George McNutt, are battling for the other starting position.

Oregon State's starting lineup will be good enough. But Coach Gill does have a problem when it comes to reserves. In the fast type of plays used in the Northern Division, a coach needs at least 10 good men. Of course, Gill always tries to slow down the opposition attack with a slow offense of his own.

Such a type of play necessitates faultless ball handling, accurate shooting, and ability to get the ball off the backboards, because the other team usually gets more shots at the basket.

In past years Gill has proven his ability at developing players, so by the time the season opens the Beavers may have the needed reserve strength.

Oregon State has one advantage over other schools, in that Gill teaches both fast-breaking and slow offenses. In one game against Washington State last year, 84 points were scored as Oregon State won 44-40. Against Idaho, however, the final total was only 38 points, as the Beavers won 20-18.

McAdams Is Honored

SEATTLE, Wash. (AP)—Halfback Dean McAdams, who was voted "man of the year" in Seattle's 1939 sports, was voted the Flaherty inspirational medal for 1940 by his University of Washington teammates. The triple-threat ace is from Caldwell, Idaho.

Bruins Halt Maple Leafs Long String

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Toronto	13	3	0	52	29	26
Detroit	7	5	4	38	32	18
Boston	6	5	3	49	35	15
Chicago	5	7	3	31	38	13
Rangers	5	7	2	37	38	12
Canadiens	4	8	2	29	41	10
Americans	4	9	2	27	50	10

Results Dec. 17

Boston 5, Toronto 2.
Americans 3, Detroit 2, overtime.

By the Associated Press

Hockey's old-timers, taught by experience it doesn't pay to use up too much energy early in the season, seem to have found their form.

And if they have, there may be same changes in the National League ranking before long.

Veterans Excel

Last night's most notable example of good work by veterans was seen at New York, where the Americans snapped out of a losing streak to beat the second-place Detroit Red Wings, 3-2, in overtime. Boston's Bill Cowley, one of his team's veterans although he has been playing like a youngster looking for a steady job, stepped up the pace a little more to lead the Bruins to a 5-2 triumph over the league-leading Toronto Maple Leafs in last night's other game.

Cowley, already leading the league in scoring, mainly on points earned by passing to younger teammates, brought his total to 20 points with two goals and an assist. He opened the scoring with an unassisted tally, scored again at a crucial moment to make Boston's lead 3-1, and passed to Eddie Wiseman, another veteran, for the fifth Boston tally, Roy Conacher and Woody Dumart made the other Boston goals and Billy Taylor and Hank Goldup, the Toronto tallies.

Eight-Straight

The defeat ended Toronto's streak of eight-straight victories. Boston moved into third place ahead of the idle Chicago Black Hawks.

The Americans, who hadn't won in nine starts, broke through on the scoring efforts of three veterans—Charlie Conacher, Harvey Jackson and Tommy Anderson. It was Anderson's first goal of the season that broke up the game at 5:12 of the overtime period, with Hooley Smith and Lorne Carr drawing assists. The Amerks' newest rookies, Fred Hunt and Fred Thurier, both drew assists on Jackson's goal.

Detroit, beaten only four times before, fought back gamely to tie the score twice on goals by Gus Giesebrecht and Modere Bruneteau. The triumph again put the Amerks into a tie with the Montreal Canadiens for sixth place.

Hockey at a Glance

By the Associated Press

Results Dec. 17

National League

Americans 3, Detroit 2 (overtime).
Boston 5, Toronto 2.

American Association

St. Louis 4, Omaha 3 (overtime).

College Hockey

Results Dec. 17

Boston College 15, M. I. T. 1.
Boston Univ. 7, Harvard 3.
Princeton 7, St. Nicks 7, overtime.

Eastern Hockey League

	W	L	T	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts.
Washington	13	4	1	78	51	27
Baltimore	9	5	4	60	53	22
Atlantic City	9	6	2	72	67	20
New York	7	11	0	74	80	14
River Vale	6	11	0	47	65	12
Boston	5	12	1	55	70	11

Result Dec. 17

Boston 4, Washington 2.

Southwest Expects Texas Gridiron Reign in 1941

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOUSTON, Texas., Dec. 18—It is a bit early to pick 1941 sports champions, especially football champions, but sports followers of the Southwest are already talking about next year's edition of the University of Texas Longhorns. Speculation started last week on the 1941 football campaign when the seven Southwest Conference schools began announcing their 1940 football lettermen.

Few realized that the University of Texas had an excellent chance of ranking among the nation's leading teams in 1941 until Coach Dana X. Bible revealed that he would lose only four of his 1940 lettermen by graduation.

This so startled everyone that the University of Texas was immediately acclaimed the 1941 Southwest football champions. And so great does the 1941 team appear on paper that there were few persons to be found who would argue that the Longhorns were not the overwhelming favorites to capture the crown.

Veteran Eleven

Letters were awarded to 23 Texas players, and next season a veteran will fill every position, if Coach Bible desires. In addition, the Longhorn mentor will have eight lettermen as reserve and a flock of promising candidates coming up from the Texas freshman football squad.

Football players will be so thick on the Austin campus next year that Coach Bible will be somewhat in the same position as the "old lady in the shoe." He will have so many good football players he won't know what to do with them all.

For example: Four ends received letters; all of them will return. Five guards lettered; all except one will return. Four tackles lettered; all but one will return. Two centers lettered; one will not return. Eight backfield players lettered; seven of them will return.

If that isn't convincing enough then it can be pointed out that Bible will be able to place a different backfield in 1941 games in each of the four periods. And each backfield would just about be on par with the other.

Besides the 1940 regular backfield combination of Pete Layden, who will co-captain the 1941 team, Jack Crain, a broken field runner de luxe, Vernon Martin and Noble Doss, Texas will have this group of experienced backs available: R. L. Harkins, Ralph Park, Spec Sanders, Fritz Lobpries, Lewis Mayne and Roy McKay.

Coming up from the freshman squad will be Spot Collins, acclaimed a great defensive player and blocker; Walton Roberts, a passer; Howard Corbett, another passer; Max Minor, Jack Field and Kenneth Matthews, all of them above average backs and each a specialist in one or more fields.

* * *

Both of the Southwest football co-champions will be hard hit by graduation. Coach Homer Norton of Texas A. & M. College will have to completely rebuild his 1940 machine. The freshman football squad at Texas A. & M. during the past season was studded with stars—A. & M. had even more than the Longhorns—but Norton has to shoot these inexperienced men in to fill such vacancies as those left by John Kimbrough, twice all-America back; James Thomason, great blocking back; and Marshall Robnett, guard, and others.

Coach Madison (Matty) Bell of Southern Methodist has a similar task. Except for Preston Johnson, his punter, none of Bell's regular backs will return and he will miss a number of valuable linemen.

* * *

The annual Cotton Bowl game at Dallas on New Year's Day will have to continue without a pledge from the Southwest Conference that its Champion will represent this section in the contest. Officials of the Conference at a meeting in Dallas Saturday refused to sign the pledge, announcing that the present set-up of officials signing up the best team available would continue. Texas A. & M. and Fordham play Jan. 1. The Aggies were co-champions, but were not bound by any rule to play in the contest.

Five Southwest schools breathed a sigh of relief this week as 1940 neared an end. The reason was that the past year has been a very unsuccessful one insofar as sports championships are concerned for everyone except the University of Texas and Rice Institute.

During the year Texas won the baseball, track, golf, cross-country and swimming championships, while Rice captured the tennis and basketball titles.

Only in football did other schools edge their way into the championship. Texas A. & M. and Southern Methodist tied for the title. Texas and Rice tied for third.

College Basketball

By the Associated Press

Results Dec. 17

Ohio 45, Akron 29.
Purdue 67, Wabash 28.
Brown 40, Holy Cross 26.
Texas 30, Texas Tech 28.
Princeton 56, Lafayette 30.
Oklahoma A. & M. 40, St. Joseph's 26.
Temple 45, Oregon 42.
Johns Hopkins 38, Maryland 24.
Rice 43, Southern California 41.
Colorado 42, Oregon State 41.
Fordham 48, Rutgers 45.
Syracuse 64, St. Lawrence 34.
Wooster 58, Beloit 32.
Miami (Ohio) 40, Hanover 36.
Long Island 58, Wittenberg 38.
West Virginia Wes. 70, Fairmont T. 49.
Slippery Rock 67, Alliance 30.
Manhattan 42, St. Peters 28.
Wayne 45, Nebraska Wesleyan 26.
La Crosse T. 43, Carroll 32.
Dickinson 45, Western Maryland 37.
Iowa T. 49, Southwestern Louisiana In. 24.
West Texas State 50, Drake 49.
DePauw 31, Franklin 29.
Emporia (Kan.) T. 53, Washburn 33.
McKendree 30, Central Wesleyan 29.
Cape Girardeau (Mo.) T. 50, Upper Ia. 39.
Superior T. 51, North Dakota State 36.
William and Mary 60, Clemson 40.
Lincoln Memorial 43, Duke 39.
New York 40, Brooklyn 39.
Seton Hall 52 Davidson 28.
Sioux Falls 42, Peru Normal 29.
Hope 43, Kalamazoo 37.
Ohio Northern 41, Bluffton 35.
Mount Union 58, Bethany (W. Va.) 31.
Heidelberg 52, Otterbein 47.
East Stroudsburg 51, West Chester 36.
Phillips 39, Panhandle Aggies 20.
Tulsa 32, E. Central Okla. 30 (overtime).
Wichita 36, Marshall 33.
Bethany (Kan.) 46, Hastings 35.
Central (Wis.) Tea. 45, St. Mary's (Minn.) 33.
Oskosh Tea. 45, Eau Claire Tea. 34.
Montana State 52, Omaha 32.
Oklahoma Baptist 39, Connors Aggies 37.
Miss. State 42, Southwestern (Tenn.) 40.
Loyola (New Orleans) 41, La. Tech 39.
Idaho 56, Augustana 41.
Adams State 33, Western (Colo.) State 18.
Southeastern Okla. Tea. 30, Austin 28.
Sam Houston State 53, Trinity 50.
Transylvania 39, Berea 34.
St. John's 61, Montclair (N. J.) Tea. 42.
Bridgewater 42, Lynchburg 31.
Wesleyan 51, Trinity 49.
Alfred 40, Hartwick 31.
Oswego Normal 54, Buffalo State Tea. 52.
Lincoln Memorial Uni. 43, Duke 39.

They Liked Old School

DENVER (AP)—Mountain football has three coaches piloting teams at their alma maters—Eddie Kimball at Brigham Young, Okie Blanchard at Wyoming and Paul Wright at Western (Colo.) State.

Figures In Texas A & M Bowl Favor

DALLAS, Dec. 18 (AP)—Offensively or defensively, running or passing—twirl the statistical chart in any direction and it still gives you Texas A. and M. as the Cotton Bowl football game favorite.

Odds haven't been posted for the Fordham date, but a season has been played and the Aggies get the call on every pertinent statistic.

Paper edges hold good until just about kickoff time in any game, the Aggies learned rather forcefully a couple of weeks back. Texas University proved the underdog could have his day—and a huge one.

In Comparison

But in the absence of something more concrete, and to give the cracker barrel quarterbacks a little more fodder, here are the Aggies and the Fordhams laid side by side:

Games: Texas Aggies, nine; Fordham, eight.

Running: Texas Aggies, 1,411 yards; Fordham, 1,250 yards.

Passing: Texas Aggies, attempted 159, completed 76 for 1,020 yards; Fordham, attempted 87, completed 31 for 552 yards.

Net gain running and passing: Texas Aggies, 2,431 yards; Fordham, 1,802 yards.

Punting average: Texas Aggies, 38.5 yards; Fordham, 35 yards.

Defense against rushing: Texas Aggies, 446 yards permitted; Fordham, 792 yards permitted.

Broken down and anaylzed it isn't so bad that Fordham should cancel out. Not shown in cold statistics are a few little items such as the fact Fordham threw only one pass against Pitt in a game played in an ocean of snowflakes, had only one kick out of 55 blocked in all kinds of dreary weather and compiled that fine defensive record against almost strictly running teams.

Breakfast Table

Not shown is an intangible something that makes winners of underdogs—spirit.

Advance men for the Fordhams assure Texans that the Rams, waiting impatiently some five years for this post-season glory, are living the Cotton Bowl game. On the other hand, there have been reports that the Aggies are still crestfallen over their Rose Bowl failure.

Each morning for breakfast the Fordhams have their cereal, milk—and a square piece of paper. On this paper is a photostatic reprint from a newspaper story. It reads:

"The Texas Aggies are three touchdowns better than Fordham."

Such were the words of a man whose football team played both Fordham and the Aggies this season—Fred Thomsen of Arkansas.

The little piece of paper is devoured each morning. That is Coach Jim Crowley's answer to the statistics.

Conzelman Moves Up

CHICAGO (AP)—Jimmy Conzelman of St. Louis, coach of the Chicago Cardinals of the National Professional Football League, has moved up as a "front office" man. He was elected Vice-President of the club by the Board of Directors and will continue in that capacity on a year-round schedule in addition to coaching. Conzelman formerly coached at Washington University, St. Louis, taking over the sinking Cardinals last June. The team won two, tied two and lost seven the past season.

Briggs Sportingly Voted To Retain No-Trade Rule

NEW YORK, Dec. 18 (AP)—The hound dawg which Walter O. Briggs helped smuggle into the American League manger with the unexpressed hope it would bay at the Yanks alone, has turned around and nipped him on the hip pocket, but the Tiger owner is too good a sport to holler copper.

When the league passed that no-trading-by-the-champion rule a year ago it obviously did so on the theory that the only way to stop New York was by a little legal sabotage. The other clubs never dreamed the Yanks would sink under their own weight.

Then Tigers Won

Then the Detroit Tigers won the pennant. What to do! What to do! To repeal the discriminatory measure would be an outright admission that it was passed with the Yanks' ill-being in mind. To let it stand would be to throttle the hopes of the Tigers for 1941, and Detroit, unlike the plutocratic Yanks, is just another club trying to get along.

The rule stayed in the book at the recent Chicago meeting, the league thereby saving its face, and to the credit of Mr. Briggs he was one who voted to retain it.

And how those Tigers need something to grab! The fans still are searching Del Baker for mirrors, as they don't believe yet he piloted that boatload of ancient mariners to the pennant without the aid of some hocus-pocus.

Before the season ended he said he was surprisred himself that his infield hadn't come apart at the seams, and it is extremely doubtful that he has any idea it would hold together for another season. In fact, Charley Gehringer has intimated that he had reached the end of his ladder.

Added to the question of whether the infield can stand up another season is the possibility that Hank Greenberg might be called up for Army service, and taking Hank from the Tigers would be akin to taking the legs from under a table. It would leave them pretty flat.

How far the Tigers can go next season will depend on what they can bring in from their farms and what help they can get in the way of players from the National League, which probably wouldn't be much as the men would have to be waived out of the league and the kind of players Detroit needs aren't the kind who would be waived out of anywhere.

Two Disappointments

That crop of Detroit farm hands turned loose by Commissioner Landis might have produced some fill-ins, but that is doubtful, as most of the players were low-classification performers, and the two which were considered the cream of the crop and brought fancy figures in the open market were not exactly hot potatoes.

Benny McCoy was a distinct disappointment after Connie Mack paid $45,000 for him. Roy Cullenbine went to the Dodgers for $25,000, and the Dodgers traded him to the St. Louis Browns for Joe Gallagher.

All in all, the Detroit 1941 prospects aren't too rosy, what with the club starving for fresh material and the only real nourishment taken away by the silly rule which was passed at a time when, if someone had told Walter Briggs he would have the 1940 championship, he would have blurted:

"Who? Me?"

Duke May Join Former Stars In Exhibition Golf

MIAMI, Fla., Dec. 18 (AP)—Golf's greatest stars of the storied 20's may swing their clubs again in friendly competition next spring.

The Duke of Windsor, now Governor of the Bahamas, discussed plans during a visit here for an exhibition match at Nassau with the Red Cross as the beneficiary.

An enthusiastic player himself, the former King talked of joining a fivesome tentatively scheduled to include Bobby Jones, Walter Hagen, Gene Sarazen, and Tommy Armour.

Bing Crosby, the radio and screen singer and a golfer of no mean repute, will be invited to make it a sixsome.

Fred Corcoran, Manager of the Professional Golfers' Association Tournament Bureau, was requested by the Duke to fly to Nassau Friday to discuss final arrangements.

The proposed match still is in the tentative stage and all those mentioned as players have not accepted invitations.

The Duke — Prince of Wales when Hagen, Jones, Sarazen, and Armour ruled the links—saw all of them play during appearances in England. He still cherishes a "Calamity Jane" putter given him by Jones.

Sarazen and Armour compete still in a number of events, but Hagen plays less often and Jones makes an appearance in only one tournament each year—the Augusta National.

Among them, the four gained 33 national titles—including 13 for Jones, 11 for Hagen, six for Sarazen, and three for Armour.

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Crossword Quiz Answers

G	R	A	C	K	L	E		S	W	I	F	T		
R		L	O	A		L	A	C	E			E		
A	C	O	R	N		A	D	O	B	E		X		
U	L	N	A		D	I	E	T		G	O	A		
P	E	G		P	E	N	N		A	R	M	S		
E			M	I	L	E		C	R	E	E			
L	O	W	E	L	L		G	A	N	T	R	Y		
	B	A	R	E		M	A	R	A			O		
T	I	L	E		H	A	R	P		P	I	N		
R	O	E		D	O	R	Y		C	A	S	E		
O		S	M	A	L	L		D	A	N	T	E		
L		A	N	T	I		O	R	E		E	R		
L	O	I	R	E		N	E	E	D	L	E	S		

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Odd Lot. Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	700,000
Previous day's sales	701,960
1940 volume to date	197,872,858
1939 volume to date	253,099,371

Stocks Move Downward In Quiet Market

NEW YORK, Dec. 18 (AP)—The stock market resumed its drift toward lower levels today after an early upturn quickly played out.

Steels and motors, leaders in the initial attempt to rally the list, gave ground with other groups to show moderate losses on the day.

Brokers said year-end selling and expectation of more tax hikes in the next session of Congress kept many traders from venturing on the buying side.

President Roosevelt's proposal for loan of war supplies to England was interpreted widely in financial circles as part of a general move to speed defense production in 1941. Despite forecasts of additional industrial expansion, however, market support was flabby.

The day's turnover approximated 700,000 shares.

Showing losses of fractions to more than a point at one time were Bethlehem, U. S. Steel, du Pont, Union Carbide, Eastman, Santa Fe, Great Northern preferred, Montgomery Ward, United Aircraft, Western Union and National Biscuit.

American locomotive preferred sold at a new 1940 peak, apparently in expectation earning power of rail equipment makers would grow with the defense orders they have been receiving.

In the curb Pittsburgh Plate Glass lost about 2 on a few sales and small losses were registered in Gulf Oil, Lake Shore Mines, Fairchild Engine and Humble. Glen Alden Coal was among scattered issues showing gains most of the way.

Some Rail Bonds Higher

Advances of fractions to a point or so in a selected group of low-priced rails and utilities stood out in an otherwise quiet and generally mixed bond market today

Aiding the carriers were forecasts that carloadings last week, to be published tomorrow, rose a greater amount than seasonally expected and new moves designed to expedite reorganization of some of the bankrupt roads.

Erie first 4s, convertible 4s, and Genessee Division 6s were particularly sought after and chalked up gains of fractions to more than three points. Others in demand at rising prices included Delaware & Hudson Refunding 4s, Rock Island 4s, North Western 4¾s, and Southern Railway 4s.

International Telephone 5s continued to push forward in heavy turnover, adding more than a point to recent gains. The company announced last week it was negotiating to dispose of its Rumanian properties. Ahead elsewhere were, among others, Standard Oil of N. J. 2¾s and Studebaker 6s.

Holding unchanged or lagging behind small minus signs were Columbia Gas & Electric 5s, Consolidated Oil 2¾s, Montana Power 3¾s, and Portland General Electric 4½s.

U. S. Governments were about unchanged and most foreign dollar loans held close to Tuesday's final prices.

Wheat, Corn Prices Firm on Buying

CHICAGO, Dec. 18 (AP)—Buying of December contracts of weat and corn, in which trading ceases Saturday, lifted prices ¾ to 1⅛ cents at times today and helped to strengthen quotations of deferred deliveries as well as other grains.

Reduced marketings of both wheat and corn at principal trading centers attracted attention. Twelve interior terminals including Chicago received only 173,000 bushels of wheat and 444,000 bushels of corn compared with 272,000 and 1,023,000, respectively, a week ago, and 348,000 and 882,000 a year ago. Washington trade reports were that the Red Cross has asked for bids on 5,000 barrels of flour for Greece and 50,000 to 75,000 barrels for Spain, but purchases have been held in abeyance.

Prices Tend Lower In London Market

LONDON, Dec. 18 (AP)—German diplomatic maneuvers with the French Vichy government unsettled the securities market today and prices tended lower.

Also rated bearishly was Lord Beaverbrook's warning of the possibility of a German invasion.

Recently supported oils fell back, including Anglo-Iranian and Shell Transport. Anglo-Egyptian issues resisted the trend however.

Kaffirs went into a general retreat on offerings from Cape Town. Domestic rails lost an average of ¼ point.

Kelvinator Refrigerator Prices Reduced Further

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT—Further price reductions have been announced by Kelvinator Division of Nash-Kelvinator Corp. on some of its 1941 model household electric refrigerators. The reductions amount to as much as $30, Frank R. Pierce, general sales manager, told members of the Kelvinator distributing organization at a meeting here. These follow price cuts of $30 to $60 effected last January.

While the base for the lowest-priced of the half dozen 6-foot 1941 refrigerators is $119.95 or $5 more than currently, capacity and equipment of the unit has been increased. Virtually all other models show reductions.

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
70¼	49¼	Abbott (1.60a)	2	49¾	49¾	49¾	
60	34½	Acme Steel (3)	1	53	53	53	Dec17
9	4¼	Adams Ex (.40e)	8	6⅛	5¾	5⅞	
27½	16⅛	Adam-Millis(1)	3	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅞
19½	12⅛	Addresso(1.20e)	4	17	16¾	17	+ ½
58⅛	36½	Air Reduct (1a)	17	41⅛	40¼	40½	— ⅜
⅞	⅜	Air-Way El Ap	2	½	½	½	
7	4	Alaska Jun (.60)	2	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	
1⅛	⅜	Alleghany Corp	7	⅞	½	½	
12½	4¼	Alleg pf xw	1	9	9	9	
14⅜	5¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	5	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	— ¼
24	7	Alleghany pr pf	2	20½	20½	20½	— ½
26½	15½	Alleg Lud (1½e)	5	23⅜	23¼	23¼	— ½
12¾	6¾	Allen Ind (1½e)	1	11½	11½	11½	— ⅜
182	135½	Al Ch & Dye(6a)	3	164½	162½	162½	—1½
14	8⅞	Allied Kid (.80)	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
16¾	10	Allied Mills (1e)	5	12½	12½	12½	+ ¼
9⅜	4½	Allied Stores	13	7⅞	7⅞	7¾	+ ⅛
79	55	Allied Str pf (5)	2	77⅝	77	77	Dec17
41⅞	21¾	ABis-Ch (1½e)	21	36¾	35¾	35¾	— ¾
18	11	AlphaCem(1½e)	4	17	17	17	— ⅝
2⅜	1⅛	Amal Leather	13	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
18	9½	Amal Leath pf	2	16	16	16	Dec 9
58½	38½	Amerada Cp (2)	6	47	46½	46½	— ¾
21	12⅛	Am Ag Ch (1.20)	8	14½	14	14	— ½
75	41¾	Am Airlines(1e)	2	57½	56½	56½	—1¼
12¾	6	Am Bank Note	2	7⅞	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
9⅜	5⅛	Am Bosch	2	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
45¾	28	Am Br S(2.10e)	•2	39	39	39	
2¾	1¼	Am Cable & R	11	1¼	1¼	1¼	
116½	86¼	Am Can (4)	21	86⅞	86½	86½	— ¾
185	164	Am Can pf (7)	1	184	184	184	Dec17
33¼	18	Am Car & Fdy	6	29¾	29	29	— ⅝
65	34	Am Car & F pf	8	62	61	61	—1
23½	13½	Am Ch&Cbl(2e)	9	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	
115	100	Am Ch&C pf (5)	3	114¾	113	114⅜	Dec11
140½	112	Am Chicle (4a)	4	118½	118	118	— ¼
9¾	5½	Am Coltype(¼e)	1	8½	8½	8½	
8¼	4½	Am Comm Al	2	5½	5½	5½	— ⅛
15¼	8	Am Crys S (½e)	7	10½	10½	10½	Dec16
3¼	1¼	Am Encaus Til	5	1¾	1¾	1¾	Dec17
6⅜	2½	Am European	1	3½	3½	3½	Dec17
2⅜	1	Am &For Pow	1	1	1	1	
24¼	9½	Am&FP$6pf1.20k	6	12	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
28¼	10¾	Am FP$7pf 1.40k	6	15⅜	15	15	— ⅜
7¼	2¼	Am & F P 2 pf	5	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅜
50½	23	Am Haw SS(1a)	6	37½	36½	36½	—1½
6⅜	3	Am Hide & Lea	5	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
38	23	Am H & L pf (3)	6	29¼	29⅛	29¼	Dec22
66¼	45½	Am Home(2.40a)	5	50⅜	50⅜	50⅜	Dec17
37⅜	19⅜	Am Ice	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	
35	18	Am Ice pf (½e)	1	22	22	22	Dec17
6⅜	3	Am Internat'l	19	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
13½	12¼	Am Inv Ill (1)	6	13⅜	13⅛	13⅛	Dec 6
57	41½	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	50	50	50	Dec17
22¾	10	Am Locomotive	24	16⅜	16	16	— ½
87¾	38	Am Loco pf (5k)	17	85¾	87¾	88	+ ¼
14⅞	10	Am M & F (.80)	17	12⅜	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅜
3⅜	1¾	Am M & Metal	5	3	3	3	+ ⅛
25	12¾	Am Metal (2¼e)	5	18	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅜
121	90	Am Met 6%pf(6)	50	109	109	109	Dec16
5¼	2	Am Power & Lt	16	2⅝	2½	2½	— ⅛
63¼	34¾	APL $6 pf (4½k)	8	45½	45	45⅛	— ⅛
54	28¼	APL $5 pf (3¾k)	6	38	37⅜	37½	— ¼
10⅝	4¾	Am Rad&S(.40e)	62	6¾	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
18½	9½	Am Roll M (¼e)	26	15⅛	14⅞	14⅞	— ¼
12¾	6	Am Saf R (.80)	7	6	6	6	— ⅛
11⅜	5	Am Seat (½e)	1	8½	8½	8½	— ¼
54	30¼	Am Sm&R(2¾e)	14	43¼	42½	42½	—1
149½	122	Am S & R pf (7)	1	149⅜	149½	149½	Dec14
70	50⅝	Am Snuff (3a)	1	52	52	52	— ½
33⅜	19½	Am Stl F (1½e)	10	27½	26¾	26¾	— ¾
14⅝	9¼	Am Stores (¾e)	3	10¼	10	10	— ½
17¼	11	Am Stove (1¼e)	3	12½	12	12	— ⅝
23⅜	12¾	Am Sugar Ref	4	13½	13⅜	13½	
93	70⅛	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	75½	75½	75½	— ⅜
18	11¼	Am Sum Tob (1)	1	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
175¼	145	Am T & T (9)	12	167	166	166	— ¼
89½	67⅝	Am Tobacco (5)	4	68	67¾	68	— ⅛
91¾	68¾	Am Tob B (5)	12	69¼	68⅞	69	— ½
153½	136	Am Tob pf (6)	1	152¼	152¼	152¼	Dec17
6¼	2⅜	Am Type Fdrs	4	5½	5¼	5¼	— ¼
12⅜	5¼	Am Water Wks	15	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	+ ⅛
101½	83⅛	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	98	98	98	—1½
12	6	Am Woolen	4	8⅝	8½	8½	— ⅛
61⅜	25½	Am Wool pf(7k)	7	54⅛	53⅜	53⅜	—1⅛
8¼	4¼	Am Zinc L & S	3	7½	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
53⅞	35	Am Z pr pf (5k)	1	53	53	53	Dec13
32	18	Anaconda (2e)	55	26⅞	25⅝	25¾	— ¾
22⅜	12½	Anchor H (.80e)	7	14⅞	14¾	14¾	
15⅞	8	Andes Cop (1e)	1	12⅛	12¼	12¼	—1¼
4¼	1¾	A P W Paper	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
35½	23	Arch-DM (1.40)	3	32½	32⅛	32⅛	Dec 5
111⅛	97½	Arm Del pf (7)	1	109¼	109¼	109¼	— ¼
⅞	⅜	Armour Ill	19	4¾	4½	4½	— ⅛
64¼	35	Armour Ill p pf	4	50	49	49	—1
68	58½	Arm Ill pf	1	60⅝	60⅝	60⅝	N v 15
43¾	22⅝	Arm Cork (2e)	8	29½	29⅛	29⅛	+ ⅛
11	6⅛	Arnold C (¾e)	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ¼
9½	3⅝	Artloom Corp	3	5	4⅞	5	Dec17
9	4⅜	Assd Dry Goods	7	6⅜	6½	6½	
84	65	Assd D G I pf(6)	1	81	81	81	Dec17
95	49½	AssdDG2pf(23k)	1	88	38	88	— ½
45	29½	Associates (2a)	4	34¾	34¾	34¾	Dec17
25¼	13	Atch T&SF (1e)	54	17	16⅜	16⅜	— ¾
64½	39½	Atch T&SFpf(5)	6	62½	62	62	— ⅞
23½	9⅝	Atl Coast Line	25	13⅞	13¼	13¼	— ½
22⅜	8⅛	Atl G&W Indies	2	15½	15½	15½	— ½
22½	9¼	Atl G&W In pf	1	17½	17½	17½	+ ¼
27½	18¼	Atl Refining (1)	25	24¼	24	24	
111	102	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	111	111	111	Dec 9
9⅞	7	Atlas Corp (½e)	10	7¼	7	7	
51	43¼	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	48¾	48¾	48¾	— ⅛
80½	57	Atlas Pow (4¼e)	1	69	69	69	—1½
8⅝	4	Atlas Tack	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
5½	1⅞	Austin Nichols	1	2½	2½	2½	Dec17
8⅜	4	Aviation Corp	6	4⅝	4½	4½	— ⅛

B

19⅞	12⅜	Bald Loco ct	15	17½	16¾	16⅞	— ¼
6⅜	2¾	Balt & Ohio	25	3⅜	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
8	3½	Balt & Ohio pf	10	4⅜	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
14⅞	5⅛	Bangor & Ar	5	5⅜	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
16⅜	8½	Barber As (½e)	4	9⅞	9⅜	9⅜	— ¼
8⅜	4	Barker Br (¾e)	4	8⅜	8	8	— ⅜
13¾	6⅛	Barnsdall (.60)	8	8⅜	8⅛	8¼	— ⅛
36⅜	20¼	Bayuk Cig (1)	1	26½	26	26	— ½
35⅞	18½	Beat Cream (1a)	1	24¼	24¾	24¾	
112⅛	105	Beat pf ww (5)	1	108	108	108	Dec11
105	102	Beat pf xw (5)	1	102	102	102	Jun17
127	102	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	118⅛	118⅛	118⅛	+1⅛
97⅜	71¼	Beld-Hem (.80)	1	74¾	73¾	74¾	Dec16
36⅜	24½	Bendix Av(2½e)	8	33⅜	32¾	32¾	— ½
22½	17¼	Benef I L (1.85e)	2	20¾	20¼	20¼	— ¼
56¾	49⅛	Ben Ind Lpf(2½)	1	56	56	56	
39	22½	Best & Co(1.60a)	5	36¾	36	36⅜	+ ⅜
93¼	63½	Beth Stl (5e)	78	84¾	85	85	—1¾
134	109½	Beth S 7% pf (7)	2	125¾	129	125½	+1
34½	14	Bigelow-S (3e)	2	26	26⅜	26	
22½	15	Black & Dk (1a)	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	
11⅜	5¾	Blaw-Knox(¼e)	6	5⅛	5	5⅛	— ⅛
23¼	13½	Bliss & L (1½e)	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	— ¼
28⅜	12¾	Boeing Airplane	18	17½	17	17⅛	— ⅛
34	19¾	Bohn A&B(1½e)	1	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	— ⅜
29⅛	19	Bond Strs(1.60a)	1	23½	23½	23½	Dec1
24¼	17	Borden (1.40e)	16	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	— ¼
25⅞	17⅞	Bogg-War (1a)	14	20⅛	19¾	20	
2¾	⅝	Boston & Maine	2	1	1	1	Dec17
38¾	26	Bower Roll B(3)	2	36	35¾	35¾	+ ¾
7	4⅜	Brew Corp(.55e)	6	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
13¾	8	Bridgeport(¾e)	10	12	11⅝	11⅞	— ⅛
26¾	14¼	Briggs Mf (2¼e)	9	24½	24½	24¼	— ⅜
41½	27	Briggs&S (3¼e)	7	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛	
53¾	38	Bristol M (2.40a)	1	42¼	42¼	42¼	— ¾
4⅛	1⅛	Bkly & Q Trans	12	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
24¾	5¾	Bkly-Man Tr	56	6	6	6	
25½	13	Bkly Un G	5	13⅜	13¼	13⅜	— ⅛
37½	27	Brown Shoe (2)	1	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	Dec 4
29½	14¾	Bruns-Bal (3e)	5	22¼	21¾	21¾	— ½
12⅝	6¼	Bucyrus-E (1e)	10	11⅞	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
6¼	3	Budd Mfg	1	5	5		— ¼
8¼	3½	Budd Wh (.20e)	6	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
36	20	Bullard Co (2e)	4	31⅜	30¾	30¾	+ ¼
35¼	17⅝	Bulova Wat (2a)	1	33¼	33¼	33¼	— ½
21⅜	12¼	Burling Mill(1a)	5	16½	16	16½	+ ¼
12½	7½	Burr Add (½e)	31	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
5¼	2	Bush Terminal	3	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	Dec1
12	7	Bush Terminal Bl	1	8	8	8	— ⅛
12½	6½	Chi Great W pf	5	½	⅜	⅜	— ⅛
12½	6½	Chi Mail O (¼e)	3	7½	7	7	

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
15⅛	8½	Chi Pneu Tool	4	14⅜	14	14	— ¼
42⅜	23¼	Chi P T cv pf (3)	4	42¼	41½	41½	— ¾
51⅝	41	C P T pr pf (2½)	2	50⅞	50½	50⅞	Dec17
⅜	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Dec 9
⅝	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	8	⅛	⅛	⅛	
¾	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	6	⅛	⅛	⅛	
11	7⅞	Chi Yel Cab (1)	2	10	10	10	N'v 14
16½	9	Chickasha (⅛e)	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ¼
6⅝	1⅝	Childs Co	6	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
91⅝	53½	Chrysler (5½e)	48	76	74⅞	74⅞	— ⅝
14¼	8⅞	City I&F (1.20)	3	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
4½	2	City Stores	2	2½	2½	2½	Dec16
40¼	24	Clark Eq (3¼e)	5	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	+ ⅛
43¼	26	Clev Gr B (2e)	6	35	34¾	34¾	
41½	25½	Climax M(1.20a)	12	29⅜	28⅞	28⅞	— ⅛
45½	25½	Cluett P (2¾e)	7	33¼	33¼	33¼	— ⅛
131	99½	Coca-Cola (5e)	21	106¾	105	106⅜	+2¼
63	56	Coca-Cola A (3)	2	61⅝	61⅝	61⅝	Dec13
20	10½	Colgate P (⅛a)	23	11¼	11	11	
102	94	Colg-P pf (4¼)	1	102	102	102	+ ¼
35½	16½	Collins&A(2¾e)	2	28	28	28	Dec17
24	12½	Col Fuel&I (¼e)	5	19¼	19	19	— ⅜
26⅜	16	Col Br A (2e)	2	20¾	20½	20½	— ½
26¼	16	Col Br B (2e)	1	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	— ⅝
7½	4¼	Col G&E (.30e)	59	4⅜	4⅜	4½	
93½	68½	Col G&E pf A(6)	3	75½	75¼	75¼	Dec17
8½	3½	Colum Pict	5	5⅜	5⅜	5¾	— ⅛
26	14¾	Colum P pf(3¾)	2	24	23½	23½	Dec17
98¾	71	Col Carb (4.60e)	2	75¾	75¾	75¾	+ ¾
48	27⅜	Comi Credit (3)	8	29⅞	29¾	29¾	
108½	95	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	104	104	104	Dec17
56	32	Comi Inv Tr (4)	14	37½	37	37¼	+ ¼
113	97	Com Tcv pf(4¼)	2	107½	107½	107½	Dec13
16⅝	8	Comi Solv (⅛e)	15	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛	— ¼
1¾	¾	Com'th & Southn	29	1⅛	¾	¾	
73¼	42	Com&Sou pf (3)	9	51½	50¼	50¼	—1
33	25⅞	Com Edis (1.80)	31	28¾	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅛
6½	2½	Conde Nast	2	3	3	3	
24⅜	14	Congoleum (1a)	5	16	16	16	
31½	17⅜	Cons Aircr (2e)	16	27	26¼	26⅜	— ½
16	7½	Cons Cig (1¾e)	3	12⅜	12⅛	12⅛	—1¼
97⅛	43⅜	Cons Cop (1½e)	27	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
32⅞	21¾	Cons Edison (2)	57	22⅛	21⅞	21⅞	
110⅛	97¼	Cons Ed pf (5)	6	106¼	106	106	— ½
1⅛	⅜	Con Film Ind	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	
10½	5¼	Cons F pf (1k)	2	8	7¾	7¾	— ¼
4½	2¼	Cons Laundries	1	2½	2½	2½	+ ¼
8⅛	5½	Consol O(.72½e)	36	5⅞	5¾	5¾	
2¼	1	Con RR Cub pf	1	1	1	1	
5¼	2½	Consol'n Coal	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	Dec17
23¾	8¾	Consol'n Coal pf	3	18	18	18	
108½	93¼	Con Pow pf(4½)	6	106	105½	105½	Dec17
19½	9⅞	Container (1½e)	3	15½	15¼	15¼	Dec17
15⅜	7⅛	Cont Bak (A)	2	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
1⅜	⅜	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	79¾	79¼	79¼	+ ⅛
49¼	33	Cont Can (2e)	30	37½	36¾	36¾	— ¾
116½	106½	Cont C pf (4½)	1	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛	
9¼	4⅜	Cont Dia F (½e)	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	Dec13
40⅞	27⅞	Cont Ins (1.60a)	8	39⅝	39	39½	+ ½
4¾	2	Cont Motors	9	3¾	3½	3½	— ⅛
25	16⅛	Cont O Del (1)	32	19½	19	19⅛	
33	18½	Cont Steel (1)	•1	22	22	22	
25¼	15½	Cop'weld (.80)	1	18¾	18¼	18¼	— ⅜
70	47	Cop'weld pf(2½)	1	57	57	57	Dec16
65½	40¼	Corn Prods (3)	14	42¾	42¼	42¼	— ⅛
184	165	Corn Prods pf(7)	2	183½	183½	183½	
7½	4	Coty Inc (⅛e)	9	4¾	4⅝	4¾	+ ⅛
11¾	⅛	Coty Internat'l	1	½	½	½	
24¼	13	Crane Co (.80e)	15	18⅜	18⅜	18½	— ⅛
32¾	17½	Cr of Wh (1.90e)	7	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	+ ⅛
7¾	3⅝	Crosley Corp	6	4	4	4	— ⅛
38⅞	18⅜	Crown C&S(½e)	9	26⅜	26	26	— ⅛
45	36	Cr C pf xw (2¼)	6	44½	44⅜	44½	+ ½
21¼	12	CrownZell(1¼e)	16	15⅛	14¾	14¾	— ⅛
45⅞	25	Crucible Steel	31	45⅞	44	44⅛	—1⅛
99	75¼	Crucible pf (5)	31	96¼	94	94	—1¾
87	31½	Cuban-Am Sug	3	4⅜	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
17	9⅞	Cudahy Pack	6	11	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅜
29⅜	19½	Cuneo Pr (1½)	6	24	24	24	— ¾
4½	1½	Curtis Publish	11	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+ ⅛
51	31	Curtis pf (2¾k)	2	47½	47	47	— ½
35½	31⅝	Curtis p pf (¾e)	1	32⅝	32½	32⅛	— ⅜
11⅜	6½	Curtiss-W (½e)	25	8⅞	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
32⅜	21¼	Curtiss-WA (2)	9	28¼	27½	27½	— ½
23	14⅜	Cutler-H (1½e)	6	19¾	19¾	19¾	

D

5½	3	Davega Str(¼e)	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	— ⅜
18¼	13¾	Davega S pf(1¼)	1	18	18	18	
8⅜	3⅜	Davison Chem	6	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
23⅞	13⅜	Deere&Co (1½e)	13	21¼	20¾	20¾	— ⅜
28¼	21	Deere pf (1.40)	1	27¾	27¾	27¾	+ ⅜
19⅜	11⅞	DeiselW-G(1½a)	5	18¼	18¼	18¼	Dec12
23⅝	8¾	Del & Hudson	15	11½	11¼	11⅜	— ¼
57⅜	21½	Del Lack & West	22	23¾	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
¾	⅛	Den&Rio GW pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	
125⅛	98½	Detroit Ed (6e)	1	112	112	112	+1
36⅜	25⅞	Diamond M(1½)	1	29	29	29	Dec17
43¼	32	Diam M pf (1½)	1	40¾	40¾	40¾	— ¼
10⅛	4¾	Diam TMot(¾e)	3	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	Dec17
20⅛	12½	Dist C-Seag (2)	8	18⅜	18	18	— ¼
85¾	56¼	Dist C pf ww (5)	1	85½	85½	85½	+1
14⅝	9¼	Dix-Vortex(½e)	3	10	10	10	Dec12
24⅜	14	Doehler D(1¼e)	4	21	20½	20½	— ½
23⅞	11⅛	Dome Mines(h2)	20	17	16⅛	16⅛	— ¼
94⅞	65½	Douglas Air (5e)	8	78	77½	77⅝	— ⅛
171	127¼	Dow Chem (3)	4	135	134	134	+ ½
30	14¾	Dresser Mfg (2e)	5	21¾	21½	21½	— ¼
10	5	Dunhill Int	6	6⅛	6	6	— ¼
13¾	9½	Duplan Silk (1)	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	+ ⅛
189¼	146¼	du Pont deN (7e)	15	163¾	162¾	162¾	— ½
129⅜	114	du Pont pf (4½)	7	124	123¾	124	+ ⅛

E

44½	25	East Air Lines	7	33¾	33	33	— ⅝
6¼	3	East Ro

Commerce and Finance

New Industrial Peak Reached in November, Federal Bureau Says

Business and Industry

Nitroparaffins Swell Output Of Chemicals

By the Natural Science Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—More than 1,000 new chemical compounds have swelled the output of industry in recent months through development of nitroparaffins alone, combinations of nitrogen with natural gas constituents like methane or marsh gas, pentane, ethane, propane and butane. These were described before the New York Section of the American Chemical Society by Dr. Henry B. Hass, head of the chemistry department at Purdue University.

Explosives, benzedrine, rubber accelerators, insecticides, solvents for lubricating oil, flotation agents for certain copper ores, wetting and emulsifying agents, and resins are among the products from nitroparaffins and their derivatives which have already had practical application, according to Dr. Hass.

"One of the most interesting applications," he said, "has been in the field of surface active agents. The emulsifying and wetting properties of some of these compounds are truly remarkable."

Wide Effects

These new compounds of nitroparaffin seem destined to affect almost every branch of organic chemistry. Although paraffin hydrocarbons were first nitrated in 1892, this reaction was not applied to gases until 1930. The commercial scale operation was begun at Peoria, Ill., only last May, and a large number of materials not heretofore readily accessible to the chemical industry are now easily produced by these reactions.

The United States with most of the world's natural gas, is rich in paraffins for these new industrial compounds. When natural gas is compressed, parts of it come out as liquids. These pentanes, butanes and ethanes are normally put into gasoline or used as industrial raw materials and the compressed gas is familiar in country homes where piped gas is not available.

Plastics in wearing apparels and resins which can be made into shoe heels, brushes, tiles and radio cabinets, were described by Howard S. Bunn, Plastics Division of Carbide and Carbon Chemicals; James F. Walsh of Celanese Corporation of America, Wesley R. Thompson of the Catalin Corporation, and several others.

The tremendous reception received by plastic articles in the apparel industry is a tribute to the benefits chemistry has contributed by "tailoring" its products to the exact needs of specialized application, Mr. Bunn declared.

"Thin plastic fabrics of the new vinyl elastomere are being made into waterproof garments such as raincoats, rain hats, golf jackets, smocks, aprons, smocketes and make-up capes where the fabrics' adaptability and other properties which afford protection suit them admirably for the applications.

Other Apparel Uses

Many other apparel uses such as hose supporters, garter waists, lingerie straps and shower caps are being manufactured and many more are contemplated." The elastomeric material is made in thicknesses from .003 inch up to .085 inch in various widths. It is strong and tough, yet elastic, having a 'lazy' return when stretched.

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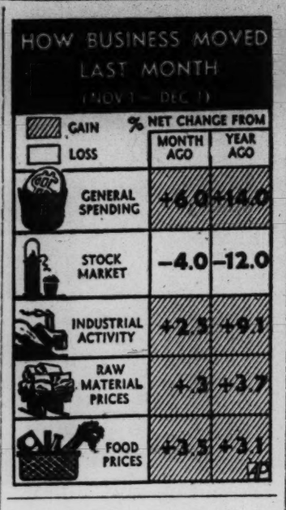

Arnold Sees Check On Labor Needed To Maintain Building

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Contractor groups, labor organization, and other combinations which hamper normal building activity must be checked if housing is to keep pace with defense program needs, Thurman W. Arnold, Assistant United States Attorney General, told members of the City Club Dec. 2 in a talk on "Bottlenecks of Business." Mr. Arnold is in charge of the anti-trust division of the Department of Justice.

Indication of a trend toward greater building costs is also seen in a recent report of the Mortgage Bankers Association of America that there will be an increase of 5 per cent per person in cost of new housing for city dwellers next year. This organization, however, does not see, as does Mr. Arnold, checks on building through high prices.

Unless some disciplinary action is taken, Mr. Arnold stated in his talk, labor and contractor combines in many cities can push building costs to excessive limits and prevent much needed building activity.

"An example of how building costs may be artificially pushed far beyond the ordinary level," he said, "is seen in a comparison of conditions in Detroit and Cleveland. While it is possible to build a six room house for $5,800 in Detroit, the same building costs $6,800 in Cleveland. At the same time the average income for the building laborer in Detroit is higher than in Cleveland."

A survey by the Mortgage Bankers Association of America compiled from data from 40 of the nation's largest cities reveals that new housing for city dwellers will cost about $53 more per person next year than it did in 1940. The average per-person cost is expected to be around $1,128 as against $1,075 last year, an increase of about 5 per cent, the report states.

Though reminiscent of earlier days when the first plastic, celluloid, was used for wearing apparel, the new materials mark tremendous improvements.

"Cellulose plastics, serving effectively peace-time wearing apparel needs, will just as effectively serve in required forms, our defense and emergency requirements," Mr. Walsh asserted in discussing cellulose plastics in wearing apparel. He said vinyon yarns are on the verge of entry into the women's hosiery and corsetry as well as men's shirt fields.

According to Mr. Thompson there has been a tremendous demand recently for large translucent panels and caps of resinous materials for trimming automatic phonographs and vending machines. This application calls for giant castings fully forty inches long by 12 to 14 inches wide. Light weight, rigidity, tensile strength, translucency, and stability of color are among the reasons why cast resins are chosen. Other applications include special adhesives for water-resistant wood veneer, grinding discs, impregnating resins and light, water resistant laminating varnishes.

Lumber Production 3 P. C. Above 1939

WASHINGTON (AP)—The National Lumber Manufacturers Association reported that lumber production for the week ended December 7 stod at 80 per cent of the seasonal weekly average of 1929 and shipments were 100 per cent of the average 1929 weekly shipments.

Production for the week totaled 236,108,000 feet, which was 3 per cent less than the previous week, and 3 per cent greater than the corresponding week a year ago.

Shipments aggregated 256,773,000 feet, which was 4 per cent less than the previous week, and 29 per cent greater than last year's corresponding week.

Hopson Made $19,519,792 Profits Witness States

NEW YORK (AP)—A witness in the federal mail fraud and conspiracy trial of Howard C. Hopson, founder of the Associated Gas and Electric Utilities System, testified that the corporation's one-time head made profits totaling $19,519,792.41—profits the Government contends were illegal.

Recalled to the witness stand as the Government prepared to rest its case on Dec. 17, Miss Lillian Nickl, Mr. Hopson's confidential bookkeeper, gave the figure as a recapitulation prepared by her.

Industry and Labor Ask: What Comes After Defense Program?

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A curious aspect of the current defense difficulties appears in the shadow of business depression which seems to lie across the program, even during the present extraordinary business activity.

This comes out particularly in the resistance being offered by both capital and labor to certain pressures put on them from Washington. The leading defense industries are being urged to expand capacity, and are reluctant to do so for the obvious reason that after the emergency is over they may be left with this expensive equipment and nothing to do with it. Toward the same end—maximum production—labor is being urged, not by the Administration but by outside interests—to accept the dilution of its ranks through "trainer" programs, and the abandonment of some of the "social gains" of recent years.

Labor's resistance is due primarily to the same fear—namely that after the emergency is over, and the demand for labor begins to fall off, the extra supply of labor created during the emergency may increase the competition for jobs, and the hope of recovering the recent social gains may go anglimmering because of the pressure of hard times.

The three industries which are being most strenuously pressed for expansion are those making airplanes, machine tools, and steel. The government is reported also to be putting pressure on the chemical industry to expand, and the pressure which has been on the utilities for some years to increase generating capacity is of course given greater plausibility—or justification—by the defense program.

The Objections to Expansion

There are several offhand objections which can be made to the official argument for more expansion. One is that these industries have already done a pretty good job of it. The airplane industry turned out about $115,000,000 of goods in 1938, and $225,000,000 in 1939, will turn out $600,000,000 this year, and probably double or triple that next year. The machine-tool industry, which can never use mass production methods, but makes all mass production methods possible, will turn out $400,000,000 of goods this year and perhaps double that next year, after having reached a peak of only $195,000,000 in 1929 and depression bottom of $22,000,000 in 1932 Those reflect pretty good expansion programs already.

The steel industry right through the depression has been expanding capacity and has now got it up round 83,000,000 tons, which is over three times Britain's capacity and 50 per cent over the present German-controlled capacity.

There are other ways of expanding output than increasing capacity. One is going on extra shifts. The airplane industry last year wasn't entirely running at even a one-shift capacity, and now most plants are on two shifts and some on three, while the typical machine-tool plant is now running at least two shifts. This doesn't apply to the steel industry, most of whose processes by their nature have to run either 24 hours a day or not at all. Neither does it apply to the electric power industry, where the only stretch-out of capacity consists of staggering the load, which requires the co-operation of the chief consumers, i. e. industry, commerce, and street-car lines.

The Crux in Machine Tools

But these methods don't answer the present need, particularly in the machine-tool industry, which is the source of all mass-production equipment and which therefore determines the pace of the whole defense program. Nor in the airplane industry, where the backlog has run into astronomical totals, being presently round $3,500,000,000—a figure, like most big figures, which means little or nothing. All it means is that the demand is for all the plane industry can turn out. The same holds for the shipbuilding industry.

The big argument against further expansion is the uncertainty of what comes after the defense program. The airplane industry had a terrible set-back right after the World War. So did the shipbuilding industry. The machine tool industry always gets a bad shrinkage in business in hard times—as witness the fall in business from a $195,000,000 volume in 1929 down to $22,000,000 in 1932. The steel industry averages to operate, through goods times and bad, at only round 50 per cent of capacity. The utilities expanded heavily in 1930, at President Hoover's request, and for years carried a burden of interest and depreciation charges on excess generating capacity.

In another field, talk begins to be heard of the same problem—defense housing. The complaint is that if the government goes through with is present $3000,000,000 defense housing program—which may ultimately be doubled—this rentable space will fall back, after the emergency, on real estate in the neighborhood of present defense plants to cause a badly "overbuilt" condition.

And of course labor has not forgotten the hard times of 1921, when the post-war commodity boom had expired and millions of ex-soldiers found themselves out of wark.

The Shadow of Hard Times

Not only does the shadow of future hard times hang over the defense program, but the influence of previous hard times retards it. During the last decade business failed to make its normal expansion. As a result our capital goods industries in particular failed to recover or outgrow previous highs The railroad equipment industry, for instance, once capable of turning out 200,000 freight cars a year, has been dismantled to the point where it can probably not turn out much more than 100,000, no matter how severe the emergency.

A General Electric executive recently stated that "in 1932 about 50 per cent of the plant equipment in this country was over ten years old. By 1939 it is estimated that about 70 percent of the plant equipment was over ten years old. Our industrial plants are handicapped by a backlog of obsolete machinery."

The tremendous increase in output today, particularly of the capital goods industry, indicates the loss which the nation normally suffers from business depressions and normal under-capacity operation. In fact, this loss can be figured only in terms of compound interest on geometric progress, for the percentage loss each year is an irreparable loss to be added to the loss of the next year.

The whole enormous cost of the war might be attributed to business depressions without stretching cause-and-effect very hard. For it is probable that without the hard times of the early 1930's, the fascist movement in Europe would not have found the favorable reception it did, and the war might not have developed. Instead, the progress of the industrial arts might have made its chief advances in peace-time products, and the social revolution might have come in a happier form.

Bank of England Modifies Ban on Deals In 122 Overseas Dollar Stocks and Bonds

LONDON (AP)—The ban on dealings among British residents in 122 different overseas dollar stocks and bonds has been modified by the Bank of England.

The bulk of the issues concerned are in safe custody in Canada and trading will be carried on mainly by means of security deposit receipts, but the sanction of the Bank of England is necessary in all cases.

The list of issues "unfrozen" includes International Nickel, Grand Trunk Pacific bonds, and debentures of a number of Canadian cities and provinces.

The securities concerned are the property of residents of the United Kingdom. After the ban on these dealings ordered in June the owners deposited their securities with banks. They learned in July the securities had been transferred to Canada for safekeeping.

The Financial Times said editorially that the list presented was "a welcome addition" to that issued three weeks ago, which "was rather disappointing for its exclusion of the more popular American shares."

The newspaper said it was possible that "a reasonably good American market" would be reestablished in the stock exchange.

LaGuardia to See Morgenthau on Tax

WASHINGTON (AP) — Secretary Henry Morgenthau said he had asked Mayor La Guardia of New York, President of the Conference of Mayors, to reconsider the organization's opposition to removing tax exemptions from all federal, state and local governmental securities.

Mr. Morgenthau disclosed at a press conference that Mr. La Guardia had called him after the Secretary announced the beginning of a program to remove such tax exemptions through the sale of a $500,000,000 issue of taxable notes.

"I asked him to take a fresh look at it, and asked him to come down and see me," Mr. Morgenthau said. He added that Mr. La Guardia probably would be here this week.

Wheat Loans $192,057,989

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Commodity Credit Corporation said that wheat loans through Dec. 10 totaled $192,057,989 on 265,909,733 bushels. Wheat in storage on the comparable date last year amounted to 163,311,402 bushels valued at $114,329,540. The loan wheat in storage increased 2,672,884 bushels over the preceding week. North Dakota showed the largest gain with an increase of 1,399,814 bushels.

England Substituting Turkish Tobacco for U. S.

LONDON (AP)—Three thousand tons of Turkish tobacco and 90 tons of Greek tobacco, the first of a consignment valued at £800,000, which Britain is taking in payment of interest on British loans to her two near eastern friends, has arrived in England.

This tobacco is to be mixed with stocks of American leaf on hand to introduce a new blend to British smokers early next year.

To conserve dollar exchange purchases of American tobacco have been stopped and a change to Turkish is being made gradually.

Injunction Against Timetrust

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—Federal Judge Albert F. Sames granted the Securities Commission an injunction against Timetrust, Inc., forbidding sale of any more Bank oof America stock.

Australian War Loan Is Oversubscribed

By the Associated Press

Melbourne, Australia

The Commonwealth Government's internal war loan of £28,000,000 ($100,800,000) in securities issued at par has been oversubscribed by £300,000, Treasurer A. W. Fadden announced.

He said that £20,750,000 has been taken in securities at 3¼ per cent interest maturing in 1956, and the balance in securities at 2¾ per cent interest maturing in 1945.

Mr. Fadden said that in addition to this the sale of war savings certificates is being strongly supported and that sales to date total £16,588,000. Subscriptions to interest-free loans total £5,170,000.

War Risk Policies On Mediterranean Cargoes Resumed

NEW YORK (AP)—British and Greek victories in the Mediterranean area have brought resumption of war risk insurance rates on limited types on cargoes going or coming from a number of southern European and North African destinations.

Marine underwriters announced that on shipments not in excess of $500,000 per vessel they were prepared to cover under open policies the risks of capture except by the British authorities or their allies. Shipments on which such coverage now will be written include those to or from Greece, Turkey, Egypt, Syria, Palestine and Black Sea ports excluding Russian ports where shipments are via Suez.

The "possibility of improved shipping conditions in the Mediterranean due to the recent Italian reverses on both land and sea" was given as the reason for resumption of policies.

Underwriters also announced sharp reductions in rates on shipments via Suez to and from the eastern end of the Mediterranean and the Black Sea.

Rates on direct shipments to and from the eastern end of the Mediterranean (Greece, Syria, Palestine and Turkish Mediterranean ports via Suez) which have been quoted at 12½ per cent "free of all capture' and 15 per cent "free of British capture," have been reduced to 10 per cent "free of British capture."

Direct shipments to or from the Black Sea, excluding shipments to or from Russian ports have been reduced from 17½ per cent to 12½ per cent "free of all capture."

Bureau Finds Industry Still Boosts Output

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Bureau of Agricultural Economics reported that industrial production in November reached a new peak of 131 per cent of the 1935-39 average and that it might average 135 per cent in December.

Consumer incomes were said to be increasing along with the improvement in industrial activity, resulting in an expanded demand for farm products.

"Tangible evidence of the growing effect of the defense program on current industrial activity," the bureau said, "is the rapid rise in defense spending, which in November totalled $376,000,000 compared with $287,000,000 in October and $153,000,000 in June. A further rise is in prospect, and eventually defense expenditures may be double the November rate."

The bureau said defense contracts and allocations since June have exceeded actual expenditures by $9,000,000,000.

"In addition to the stimulation afforded by domestic defense activities, expenditures for war supplies by the United Kingdom and Canada are large, and are expected to increase as facilities for additional output become available."

The bureau said a "leveling off or perhaps some temporary decline" in seasonally adjusted industrial activity may be expected within the next few months. It added, however, that such a development "probably will not last long enough to result in any weakness in domestic consumer demand for farm products."

The bureau said farm income in November apparently was higher than a year earlier, due especially to continued heavy marketings of hogs and cotton and to a higher level of prices received by farmers than in November last year.

Roads' November Net Above 1939

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Association of American Railroads estimated that 84 Class 1 railroads had operating revenues of $305,236,870 in November compared with $301,466,452 in November, 1939. The 84 reporting carriers represent 81.9 per cent of total operating revenues of all Class 1 carriers.

Freight revenues amounted to $254,954,834 compared with $252,608,125 in November, 1939. Passenger revenues totaled $26,300,039 compared with $24,931,063 in November, 1939.

Insurance Executive

John Glendening

Elected Vice-President and Secretary of the Home Insurance Co. Mr. Glendening started work in 1910 as an office boy with the Franklin Fire Insurance Co., an affiliate of Home Insurance, and for 30 years has been connected with Home Insurance and associated companies.

G. E. to Build Equipment For New Cyclotron

SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—General Electric has announced receipt of an order for transformers, capacitors, rectifiers and switchgear to operate the University of California's new 100,000,000-volt cyclotron, which engineers say will be so powerful that its atom-smashing beam of electrons will melt a brick as quickly as a blow torch could cut a pound of butter.

It will take about a year to build the cyclotron or "atomic merry-go-round," and when completed will be 16 times greater than Prof. E. O. Lawrence's present equipment. For lack of a better name, the two-story house which will shelter the new machine has been called the "finishing school." G. E. engineers say it will take more than a year to build the needed electric equipment for the University.

Construction of this supercyclotron was made possible through a $1,150,000 grant by the Rockefeller Foundation, to be swelled an additional $250,000 from other sources.

More Bonuses, Pay Increases Distributed

As the year draws to a close, announcements of Christmas bonuses and wage increases become more numerous. Among the most recent reports is that of the United Airlines' distribution of Christmas checks totaling $100,000 to its 3,100 employees. This distribution is based on a day's pay at an employee's present salary for each year of service with a maximum of $100 and a minimum of $10.

A 5 per cent wage increase, effective January 1, has been announced by the Freeport Sulphur Company for all hourly-rated employees in the sulphur mines at Freeport, Texas and Port Sulphur, La., raising the firm's minimum wage to 71 cents an hour and the average hourly wage to 91 cents.

Lord & Thomas, New York advertising agency, will distribute to all employees earning less than $5,000 a year a Christmas bonus of a half month's salary. This is the fifth consecutive year employees of the agency have received a bonus at this season.

Other firms to announce Christmas bonuses include the following:

Coty, Inc., has authorized a full week's salary to each employee of more than one year's service, plus a bonus pro rated in 52 weekly installments to every employee regardless of length of service. The decision to divide its annual Christmas bonus in weekly installments was announced to employees last Jan. 19, but the addition of the week's salary gift was not revealed until Tuesday.

Loew's, Inc.

Loew's, Inc., announced a holiday bonus in which about 5,700 employees will participate. Employees whose salaries do not exceed $40 a week and who have been continuously employed for a year will receive a bonus of two weeks' salary, the bonus not to exceed $50; it employed for six months they will receive one week's salary, the bonus not to exceed $25. A similar bonus was distributed last year

The General Aniline Works has given bonuses to its 1,100 employees. Those working for it up to five years received one week's wages and those over five years two weeks'.

Cotton Consumption Tops '39

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Census Bureau reported that cotton consumed during November totaled 744,088 bales of lint and 108,117 of linters, compared with 770,702 and 112,362 in October this year, and 718,719 and 91,271 in November last year.

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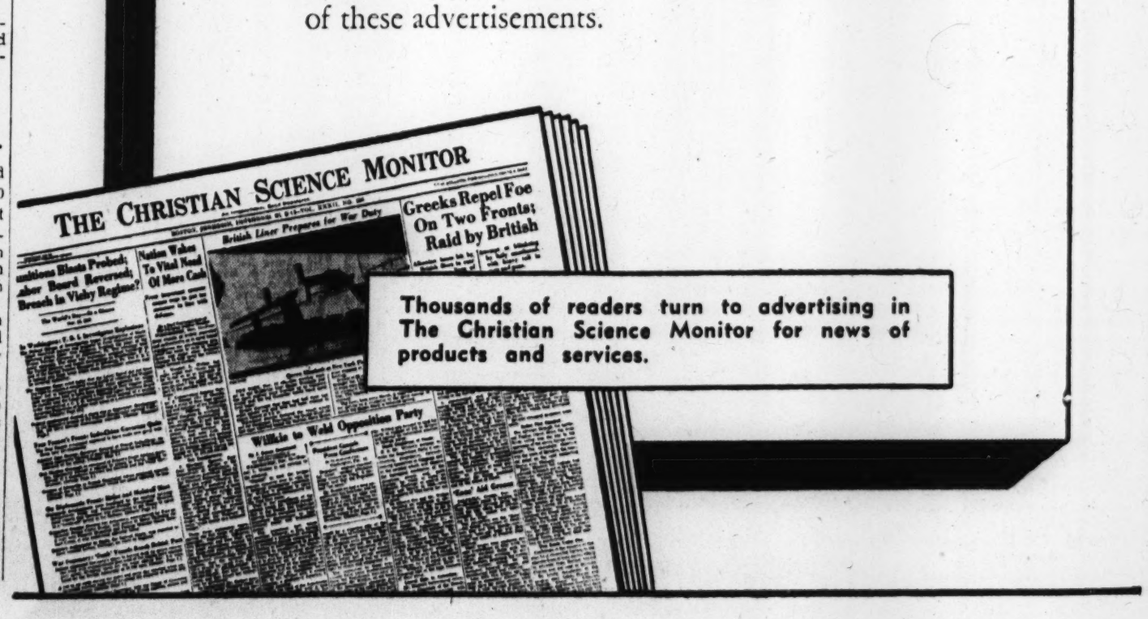
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Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

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Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Insull Shown Interested In N. E. Utility

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17 (AP)—Walter S. Wyman, president of New England Public Service Co., told today how his company was formed at the suggestion of the late Samuel Insull whose $1,000,000,000 financial empire collapsed after the 1929 stock market debacle.

Mr. Wyman, a resident of Augusta, Maine, told a trial examiner for the Securities and Exchange Commission, that the New England holding company was organized in 1925 to handle interests in New England utilities in which the Insulls had interests.

He said Insull offered him the presidency of New England Public Service at a conference in Chicago in 1925.

Mr. Wyman's testimony was given during a hearing on a recommendation by the SEC'c utility division for simplification of the corporate set-up of New England Public Service Co. as well as Northern New England Co. Mr. Wyman is chairman of trustees of Northern New England.

New England Public Service holds interests in Maine, Vermont, and New Hampshire utilities and also in paper, pulp and textile mills of New England.

In the recommendation for simplifying New England Public Service, the utilities division contended an "inequitable distribution" of voting power existed under its stock distribution.

In the agreement between New England Public Service and Insull's Mid-Western Utilities Corp., New England Public Service received shares Mid-Western owned in New England utility companies. He listed these as:

Central Maine Power, 25,000 shares; Manchester, N. H., Traction, Light & Power, 48,583 shares; National Heat & Power Co., a Maine corporation, 21,595 shares; $90,000 in collateral trust notes, and $1,172,951 in notes payable.

In return New England Public Service agreed to deliver to Mid-Western 80,000 shares of prior lien preferred stock at $98 a share; 40,000 shares of preferred stock at $96.50 a share, and 181,500 shares of common stock at $25. New England Public Service also sold to Mid-West 3.500 shares of common at $40, Mr. Wyman said.

Counsel for Mr. Wyman also inserted a letter sent to stockholders in 1938 from two former directors of New England Public Service, Matthew Lahtie and Jerome Preston, of Boston, who said problems of the company were "being decided by directors chosen by stockholders with only a remote and speculative financial interest in the outcome of these decisions."

Power Output Again Makes New Record

NEW YORK (AP)—Defense demands helped raise electric power output to new record heights in the week ended Dec. 14, figures released by the Edison Electric Institute indicated.

Latest production of 2,862,402,000 kilowatt hours was .8 of 1 per cent larger than 2,838,270,000 in the previous week and 9.9 per cent ahead of 2,604,558,000 in the comparable 1939 week.

Percentage gains over a year ago, according to major geographic areas, were reported as follows by the institute:

New England 5.2, Middle Atlantic 7.8, Central Industrial 11.7, West Central 8.3, Southern States 10.7, Rocky Mountain 7.9, Pacific Coast 9.3.

Bank and Insurance Stocks

By the Associated Press

Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bk of Am NTS (SF) (2.40)	36¼	38¼
Bank of Man (.80a)	15	16½
Bank of N Y (14)	350	360
Bankers Tr (2)	57¾	59¾
Bklyn Tr (4)	79	84
Cen Han Bk&Tr (4)	102½	105½
Chase Nat (1.40)	32¾	34¾
Chem Bk&Tr (1.80)	50¾	52¾
Commercial (3)	174	180
Cont Bk & Tr (.80)	13¼	14¾
Corn Ex Bk & Tr (3)	48¾	49¾
Empire Tr (3)	44¼	47¼
First Nat (Bost) (2)	46¼	48¼
First Natl (100)	1630	1670
Guaranty Tr (12)	297	302
Irving Tr (.60)	10¾	11¾
Manufacturers Tr (2)	38½	40½
Manufacturers Tr pf (2)	73¼	75¼
Natl City (1)	26¾	28¼
N Y Trust (5)	110½	113½
Public (1½)	30¾	32¾
Title G & T	1⅞	8⅞

Insurance Co. Stocks

Aetnas Cas (4a)	123	127
Aetna Insl (1.60a)	53½	55½
Aetna Life (1.20a)	27¼	28¾
Am Equit (1)	18¾	20¼
Am Ins N▪k (1½a)	42¾	44¾
Am Re-Ins (1.60a)	45¼	47¼
Am Reserve (1c)	14	15½
Am Surety (2½)	48	50
Automobile (1a)	38½	40½
Balt Amer (.20a)	7¾	8¼
Boston (16a)	612	632
Carolina (1.30)	28¾	30¼
City of NY (1.20)	22½	24
Sonn Gen Lif (1.80)	22	25
Contin Cas (1.20a)	34¼	36¼
Fid & Dep (4a)	119	124
Firem's N▪k (.40)	8½	9¾
Frank Fire (1a)	30¼	32¼
Gn Reinsur (1a)	39	41
Georg Home (1a)	25¾	27¾
Glens Falls (1.60)	44¼	46¼
Globe & Rut (1½)	8¾	9¾
Globe & Rut	11	14
Gt Amer Ins (1a)	27¾	29¼
Hanover (1.20)	26¼	27¾
Hartford Fire (2a)	85	88
Home Fire Sec	4¼	5¼
Home Ins (1.20a)	31½	33½
Homestead (1)	18½	20
Knick bk'er (½)	8¼	9¼
Lincoln Fire	1¾	2¼
Maryland Cas	1½	2½
Mass Bond (3½)	63	66
Natl Fire (2)	61	63
Natl Liberty (.20a)	7½	8½
New Am Cas (80)	17	18½
N. H'pshire (1.60a)	45½	47¼
N Y Fire (.80	14¾	16¼
Nor East Ins	4½	5½
Nor River (1)	24¼	25¾
Phoenix (2a)	85	89
Prov Wash (1a)	33	35
Rep Ins Tex (1.20a)	27	28½
Revere (P) In (1.20a)	26½	27¾
Rh Isl Ins	2¼	4
St Paul Fire (8)	245	255
Springfield (4½a)	122	125
Sun Life (15)	220	270
Travelers (16)	399	409
U S Fid & G (1)	22	23¼
U S Fire (2)	49¼	51¼
Westchester (1.20a)	32¾	34¾

White Motor Plans Expansion

CLEVELAND (AP)—White Motor Co., busy on a $34,500,000 order for U. S. Army scout cars and half-tracs, has requested bids for a $125,000 plant addition. The new building would add 36,200 square feet for assembly and inspection and is expected to be used exclusively in production of half-tracs—scouting vehicles with rubber treads replacing the usual scout car rear wheels.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)
Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
3 3¾s 43-41 Mch	101.30	101.30	101.30
2 3¼s 45-43	108.13	108.13	108.13
1 2¾s 47-45	110.6	110.6	110.6
1 4¼s 52-47	122.14	122.14	122.14
10 2½s 48	110.23	110.23	110.23
20 2½s 52-50	108.21	108.21	108.21
1 2¾s 54-51	110.16	110.16	110.16
1 3s 55-51	113.15	113.15	113.15
2 2¼s 53-51	106.15	106.15	106.15
10 2s 55-53	104.13	104.13	104.13
5 2¼s 60-55	111.15	111.15	111.15
4 2¾s 60-55 reg	111.12	111.12	111.12

Home Owners Loan

1 2¾s 65-60	111.11	111.11	111.11

New York City Bonds

2 3s 52-44	108.4	108.4	108.4

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
41 3s 80	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
2 Abitibi P&P 5s 53	47½	47½	47½
6 Alleghany cv 5s 44	96¼	96	96
31 Alleghany cv 5s 49	83¾	83¼	83¾
27 Alleghany 5s 50 st	60½	60¼	60¼
1 Allegh Val 4s 42	103¾	103¾	103¾
13 Allis Chalm cv 4s 52	107⅜	106¾	106¾
24 Am & For P 5s 2030	54½	51½	51½
1 Om Int 5½s 49	102	102	102
10 Am T&T 5½s 43	104⅜	104 11-32	104 11-32
5 Am T&T 3¼s 61	110¼	110¼	110¼
2 Anaconda Cop 4½s 50	105	105	105
1 Arm Del 4s 57	106¼	106¼	106¼
1 Arm Del 4s 55	106	105¾	105¾
44 AT&SF 4s 95	109½	109¼	109½
12 At&SF 1j 4s 95 st	90	89¾	90
18 AT&SF 4½s 48	104¼	103¾	103¾
8 A C Line 1st 4s 52	73¼	72⅝	73¼
2 A C Line cit 4s 52	70¼	70	70¼
34 A C Line 4½s 64	59⅞	59⅜	59½
2 A C Line 5s 45	76½	75½	76½
1 Atl & Dan 2d 4s 48	29	29	29
21 B&O 1st Mtg 4B st	71¼	71	71
18 B&O 95 st A	36¾	36¾	36¾
20 B&O 2295 st C	40⅜	40¼	40⅜
11 G&O 2000 st D	36½	36½	36½
38 B&O 96 st F	36¾	36½	36½
19 B&O cv 60 st	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞
15 B&O 4s 48	71	70½	70⅞
B&OCJLE&WV 4s 51 st	57¼	56½	56¾
8 B&O S W 50 st	45¼	45⅛	45⅛
7 B&O T C 4s 59	52½	52½	52½
1 Bang&Ar cv 4s 51 st	48	48	48
1 Beil TPa 5s 60C	136½	136½	136½
7 Beth Stl 3½s 52	107¼	107	107
11 Beth Stl 3¼s265	106½	106¼	106¼
5 Blaw2Kno¼ 3½s 50	100¼	100¼	100¼
1 Boston&Me 5s 55	79	79	79
15 Boston&Me 4½s 70	18½	18¼	18¼
3 Bklp Edis 3¼s 66	110½	110½	110½
9 Bkly Un Gas 5s 45	111⅞	111¼	111⅝
21 Buf R&P 57 st	46¾	45½	45½
2 Bur C R&No 5s 34	3	2¾	2¾
1 Bush Term 5s 55	41	41	41
1 Bush T Bldg 5s 60	67	67	67
1 Can-Sou 5s 62	85⅞	85⅞	85⅞
2 Can Nat Ry 5s 70	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜
2 Can Nat 5s '69 Jly	96¼	96	96
10 Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	96⅝	96½	96¼
15 Can Nat Ry 4¾s '55	95¼	94¾	95¼
1 Can Nor 6½s 46	104¾	104¾	104¾
2 Can Pac 5s 54	70¼	70¼	70¼
10 Can Pac 4½s 60	64¾	64½	64½
24 Can Pac 4s perp	51¾	51⅜	51⅜
7 Caro C&O 4s '65	105¼	105¼	105¼
2 Carriers & Gen 5s '50	100¾	100¾	100¾
15 Celanese 3s '55	99	99	99
6 Celanese 3½s pf ww	89¼	89	89
11 Cen of Gas 5s '59 C	1	1	1
15 Cen of Ga cn 5s '45	5¼	5	5¼
12 Cen N Y Pow 3¾s '62	107	107	107
28 Cen Pac 5s '60	42¾	42	42⅛
9 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	66	65¾	66
15 Cen R R N J 5s '87	13	13	13
7 Certain-td 5½s '48	88⅛	87¾	87¾
11 C&O 4½s 93 reg	131⅛	131⅛	131⅛
6 C&O 3¼s '96 D	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 C&O rfg 3½s '96E	104¾	104¾	104¾
3 C&O rfg 3½s '63F	108	108	108
14 Chi & Alton 3s '49	8¾	8¼	8⅜
8 CB&Q 4s 58 '71 A	80¾	80	80
8 CB&Q 4½s '77	73¾	73¼	73¾
4 CB&Q 4s Ill '49	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜
13 CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	93¾	93½	93½
4 Chi G Ed Ill 5s '51	143	143	143¾
10 Chi & Erie 5s '82	108¾	108¾	108¾
8 Chic Gt West 4s '59	29	28⅞	29
1 Chi Ind & Sou 4s '56	70	70	70
4 Chi I & L 6s '66	6¾	6¾	6¾
1 Chi I & L 5s '66	6¼	6¼	6¼
91 CMSP & Pas 5s '75	5¼	4¾	4¾
152 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	7⅛	7	7⅛
18 CM&P 4¾s '89P	31½	31⅜	31½
11 CM&SP 4½s '89C	32¼	31	31
5 CM&SP 4½s '89E	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜
10 CM&SPU gen 4s '89	31	30¼	30¼
1 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	10¾	10¾	10¾
2 Chi&NW 4½s 37	16¼	16¼	16¼
41 Chi&NW cv 4¾s 49	17¼	17¼	17¼
31 Chi&NW 4½s 2037	10¾	10½	10½
5 Chi&NW 3½s 87	16½	16½	16½
11 CRI&P 4½s 52A	7	7	7
127 CRI&P 4½s 52 ct	6¼	6¼	6¼
237 CRI&P cv 4½s 60	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
34 CRI&P 4s 88	14⅜	14	14
23 CRI&P rfg 4s 34	7	6⅝	7
29 CRI&P rfg 4½s 34 ct	5¾	5¾	5¾
3 CSI&NOMem 4s 51	50	50	50
15 CTH&SE inc 5s 60	44¾	44	44
17 Ch Un Sta 3¾s 63	109	108⅝	109
1 Ch Un Sta 3½s 51	106½	106½	106½
10 Ch Un Sta 4¼s 63	104¼	104¼	104¼
52 Ch & W Ind 4½s 62	92	91¾	91¾
26 Ch&W Ind 4s 52	90⅝	89¾	90⅝
7 Childs Co 5s 43	30¼	30¼	30¼
5 Cin Gas&El 3¼s 66	109⅜	109¼	109⅜
9 CCC&StL 4½s 77	96¼	95¾	96¼
3 CCC&StL gen 4s 93	80⅜	80	80
3 CCC&StL CWM 4s 91	53	53	53
5 Clev Elec Ill 3s 70	109¾	109¾	109¾
3 Clev Un Term 5s 72	83½	83¼	83½
6 Clev Un Term 5s 73	77⅞	77⅞	77⅞
5 ClevUnTerm 4½s 77C	69⅝	69½	69⅝
2 Col F&I 5s 70	79	79	79
31 Col&So 4½s 80	12¾	12⅝	12¾
16 Columbia G 5s 52 May	105	104⅝	105
6 Columbia G 5s 1961	104¾	104½	104¾
7 Coml Mack Inc 69ww	41¾	41⅝	41⅝
2 Comwlth Ed cv3½s58	115	115	115
5 Con Edis 3½s 48	106	106	106
13 Con Edis 2¾s 56	106⅞	106⅝	106⅞
3 Con Oil cv 3½s 51	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
9 Consum Pow 3½s 70	110¼	110	110
5 Consum Pow 3¼s 66	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞
5 Crucible Stl 4½s 48	104½	104½	104½
3 Cuba No Ry 5½s 42	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
2 Cuba No Ry 5½s 42rch	17	17	17
4 Cuba RR 7½s 46	18½	18⅜	18⅜
13 Cuba RR 6s 46	18½	18⅜	18⅜
13 Cuba RR 6s 46	18½	18⅜	18⅜
16 Cuba RR 5s 52	21¼	21	21
2 Curtis Pub 3s 55	98¼	98¼	98¼
1 Dayton P&L 3s 70	109¼	109¼	109¼
9 Del&Hud rfg 4s 43	49¼	49	49
2 D&RG 4½s 36	7½	7½	7½
18 D&RG 4s 36	7¾	7½	7½
20 D&RGW 5s 55	1	1	1
2 D&RGW 5s 55 asd	⅞	⅞	⅞
2 D&RG West 5s 78	5¾	5¾	5¾
3 Det T Tun 4½s 61	102	102	102
2 Det Edis 5½s 33	106½	106½	106½
2 E TenV&G cn 5s 56	98½	98½	98½
87 Erie rfg 5s 67	18¾	18⅛	18¼
43 Erie rfg 5s 75	18¾	18¼	18¼
23 Erie 1st & ref 4s 96	85¾	85⅜	85½
209 Erie gen lien 4s 96	43¾	43¼	43¼
29 Erie cv 4s 53 A	38½	37¾	37¾
12 Erie cv 5s 53 D	38½	38	38¼
1 Erie&Jer 6s 55	85¾	85¾	85¾
39 Erie Gen 6s 55	6¼	6¼	6¼
36 Fla E Cst 5s'74	7¼	7	7¼
5 Fla E Cst 5s'74 ct	6¾	6¾	6¾
2 Gen Am Inv 5s'52	102	101¾	101¾
2 Gen Stl Cast 5½s'49	88	88	88
2 Goodrich 4¼s'56	105¾	105¾	105¾
7 Gt Nor 5s'73	101	101	101
1 Gt Nor 4½s'76 D	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝
10 Gt Nor 4½s'77 E	94	94	94
5 Gt Nor 1st 4¼s'61	107	107	107
11 Gt Nor 4s'46 G	104¼	104	104
5 Gt Nor 4s'46 H	98½	98⅜	98½
1 Gt Nor 3¾s'67	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞
10 Gulf M & Oh 4s'75	64¾	64¼	64¼
7 Gulf M&Oh inc 2015	37	37	37
5 Harlem Riv&P 4s'54	77½	77½	77½
3 Hoe&Co 1st mtg '44	93	93	93
8 Hudson Coal 5s'62 A	26½	26½	26½
13 Hud&Man rfg 5s'57	43	42½	42½
33 Hud&Man inc 5s'57	10¾	10¾	10¾
1 Ill Bell Tel 3½s'70 B	109¼	109¼	109¼
23 Ill Cen 4s'52	32¼	31¾	31¾
30 Ill Cen rfg 4s'55	33¾	33¾	33¾
15 Ill Cen 4s'56	36¼	36	36
4 Ill Cen 5s'55	4½	4½	4½
10 IC&CSL&NO 5s'63 A	39¾	39½	39½
9 IC&CSL&NO 4½s'63	37½	37	37
1 Inland Stl 3s'61	107¼	107⅛	107⅛
9 Interlake Iron cv 4s'47	97½	97½	97½
230 Int Gt Nor rd 6s'52	3¾	⅞	⅞
54 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s'52	8¾	8	8¾
5 Int Gt Nor 5s'56 B	7½	7½	7½
12 Int Gt Nor 5s'56 C	7¾	7¾	7¾
5 Int Hydro El cv 6s'44	49	48½	48½
14 Int Mer Mar 6s'41	71¾	71	71
144 Int T&T 4½s'52	34½	33¼	34½
196 Int T&T 5s'55	36½	35½	36⅛
10 Iowa Cen rfg 4s'51	1	⅞	⅞
6 Jones&LaughSt4¼s61	104½	104¾	104¾
1 KCFtS&Mem 4s36	31	30½	30½
1 KCFtS&M 4s 36 ct	30	30	30
5 KCFtS&M 5s 50	70½	70¾	71½
4 K C South 3s 50	67	67	67
1 K C Term 4s 60	108	108	108
1 Kresge Found 3s '50	105¼	105¼	105¼
5 Kelanese 3s '55	99	99	99
5 L S & M S 3½s 97	91¾	91¾	91¾
1 Leh C&N 4½s 54A	63	63	63
2 Leh Val Coal 5s 74 st	35½	35½	35½
1 Leh Val HTerm 5s 54	45	45	45
1 Leh Val NY 4½s 50	47	47	47
2 Leh Val 4½s 2003	19¾	19¾	19¾
20 Leh Val 4½s 2003 reg	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝
26 Leh Val 4s 2003	18½	18	18½
1 Lac Gas 5½s 53	57½	57⅜	57⅜
3 Liggett & M 7s 44	122¾	122¾	122¾
5 Lone Star Gas 3½s 53	105¾	105¾	105¾
10 Long Dock 3¾s 50	93¾	93¾	93¾
5 Long Isl rfg 4s 49	98	98	98
6 Louisia&Ark 5s 69	83	82½	83
4 Lou&N 4½s 2003	99	99	99
3 Louis&N 1st 4s 2003	93	93	93
4 Louis&N 5s 60B	108¼	108¼	108¼
3 Louis & N 3¾s 2003	88¾	88½	88¾
6 Maine Cen 4s 45	77½	77	77
6 Maine Cen 4½s 60	50¼	50	50
1 Manati Sug 4s 57	30	30	30
15 Market St Ry 6s st	75	75	75
1 McCrory Stra 3½s 55	106	106	106
6 McKess&R 5½s 50	104	103⅞	104
4 Met Ed 4½s 68	112	112	112
3 Met Ed 4½s 69	67½	67½	67½
1 MSP&SSMarie 6s 46	1½	1½	1½
4 MSP&CCMarie 5s38	7¼	7¼	7¼
8 MSP&SSM gtd 5s 38	8¾	8½	8¾
23 MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	8¾	8½	8¾
2 Mac Tr 5½s 52 A	12	11¾	11¾
3 M-K-Tex aj 5s 67	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜
10 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	24	24	24
6 M-K-Tex 4s 62B	9¾	9¾	9¾
93 Mo Pac cv 5½s249	¾	¾	¾
44 Mo Pac 5s 77 F	19	18⅝	18¾
12 Mo Pac 5s 78 G	19	19	19
3 Mo Pac 5s 80 H	19	19	19

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
32 Mo Pac 5s 81 I	18¾	18¾	18¾
130 Mo Pac gen 4s 75	1⅝	1⅜	1⅜
4 Mohawk&Mal 4s 91	54½	54½	54½
5 Mon WPaPubSv4½s80	110½	110	110
2 MonWPa Pub Sv6s 65	112	112	112
14 Mont Pow 3¾s 66	106⅝	106⅜	106⅝
2 Mor&Essex 6s 55	37	37	37
4 Mor&Essex 4½s 55	32¾	32	32
16 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	39⅛	38⅞	39⅛
5 Mount St T&T 3¼s 68	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛
13 Nat Distill 3½s 49	104½	104½	104½
1 Natl Steel 3s 65	107	107	107
2 N Eng RR 4s 45	44	44	44
1 New Eng T&T 5s'52	127⅜	127⅜	127⅜
1 N O Gt Nor 5s'83	68	68	68
4 NO Tex&M 5s'54 B	38¼	38¼	38¼
4 NY&Greenwdl 5s'46	23¼	23¼	23¼
28 NYC rfg 5s 2013	65⅝	65⅜	65⅝
51 NYC 3½s 2013 A	59⅝	59	59¼
2 NYC cn 4s'98	64½	64½	64½
17 NYC cv 3¼s'52	62½	62¼	62½
13 NYC&HR 3½s'97	87½	87½	87½
1 NYC La Sh 3½s'98	66⅞	66⅞	66⅞
1 NYC Mi Cen 3½s'98	61	61	61
15 NYChi&StL 6s'41	92½	92	92½
26 NYChi&StL 5½s'74 A	72¾	72¼	72¾
95 NYChi&StL 4½s'78	60½	59⅞	60
30 NY Chi&StL 4s'46	93	92½	93
1 N Y Ch&StL 3½s'47	94¾	94¾	94¾
1 NY Dock cv 5s'47	59	59	59
1 NY Dock Co 4s'51	60	60	60
5 NY Lack&W 4s'73 A	47½	47½	47½
40 NYNH&H cv 6s'48	19¼	18¾	18¾
1 NYNH&H clt 6s'40	31½	31½	31½
10 NYNH&H 4½s'67	17½	17½	17½
6 NYNH&H 4s'55	16⅞	16	16⅛
13 NYNH&H 4s'57	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
37 NY O&W rfg 4s'92	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜
2 NY S&W Term 5s'43	57	57	57
5 NY Trap R 6s'46 st	95¼	95¼	95¼
4 NY W&Bost 4½s'46	6	6	6
2 Niagara Falls P3⅞s 66	110	110	110
3 Niagara Sh cv 5½s 50	102¾	102¾	102¾
2 Norf & W 4s 96	127½	127½	127½
2 Nor Am Co 3¾s 54	104¾	104¾	104¾
39 Nor Pac 6s 2047	65	64	64
3 Nor Pac 5s 2047C	58½	57⅞	58½
2 Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	58	58	58
12 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	61¾	61⅜	61¾
40 Sou Pac 4½s 81	39	38½	38½
25 So Pac 4½s 69	39	38¾	38¾
1 So Pac rfg 4s 55	58¾	58¾	58¾
11 So Pac cit 4s 49	36½	36⅜	36¼
3 So Pac 3¾s 46	47	46¾	47
71 So Pac 4½s Ore 77	44⅞	44½	44½
2 So Pac SPTer 4s 50	72	71¼	71¼
2 South Ry 6½s 56	81½	81½	81½
12 South Ry gen 6s 56	76¾	76¾	76¾
2 South Ry cn 5s 95	91½	91½	91½
14 South Ry gen 4s 56	58⅝	58¼	58⅜
1 Stand Oil NJ 3s 61	106½	106½	106½
8 Stand Oil NJ 2¾s 53	105¼	105⅞	105⅞
3 Studebaker cv 6s 45	105¼	105	105
13 Texark&FtSm5½s'50	91	90⅞	91
32 Tex Corp 3s 65	107	106⅜	106¾
8 Tex&Pac 5s 77B	63	63	63
14 Tex&Pac 5s 80D	63	63	63
107 Third Ave aj 5s 60	22⅞	22⅝	22⅝
9 Third Ave 4s 60	64	63½	63½
3 Un El Mo 3¾s 62	108¼	108	108
3 Un Pac 1st 4s 47	114⅜	114⅜	114⅜
14 Un Pac 3½s 80	106½	106½	106½
1 Un Pac 3½s 70	100½	100½	100½
1 Un Cig-Wh Stra 5s 52	72	72	72
2 Unit Drug 5s 53	87½	87	87½
2 U S Steel 1.625s 63	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
4 Utah Lt&Trac 5s 44	104⅜	104½	104½
4 Utah P&L 5s 44	105¼	105	105
34 Virginia Ry 3¾s 66	108	107¾	107¾
1 Wabash rfg 5½s 75	71⅛	67⅜	67⅜
59 Wabash 1st 5s 39	45¾	45	45¼
3 Wabash 2d 5s 39	15¼	14	14
133 Wabash 5s 80 D	7	6⅞	6⅞
87 Wabash 5s 76 B	7	6⅞	6⅞
57 Wabash 4½s 78C	7	6⅞	6⅞
4 Wabash 4s 54	30	30	30
5 Wabash DesM 4s 39	12¾	12¾	12¾
3 WabashTol&Chi4s 41	47½	47½	47½
1 Walwrth 4½s 53	79¼	79¼	79¼
2 Warner Bros 6s 48	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞
19 Warren Bros 6s 41	61¾	61	61¾
3 West Shore 4s 23861	51¾	51¼	51¼
7 West Sh 4s 2361 reg	47½	47½	47½
3 Westn Md 5½s 77A	101¼	101¼	101¼
3 Westn Md 4s 52	92½	92½	92½
4 Westn Pac 1st 5s 46	14¾	14¾	14¾
14 Western Un 5s 60	75	74¾	74¾
6 Western Un 4½s 50	74	73¾	73¾
22 Wheel Stl 4½s 66A	106⅛	106¼	106¼
2 Wilson & Co 4s 55	107	107	107
7 Wis Cen 4s 49	29	28¾	29
5 Wis Cen 4s S&D 38	6⅝	6¾	6⅝
6 Wis Pub Svc 4s 61	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞
2 Young S&T cv 4s 48	103½	103½	103½

Foreign Bonds

1 Antioquia 7s 45 B	8½	8½	8½
2 Antioquia 7s 46 C	7¾	7¾	7¾
5 Antioquia 3d 7s 57	7¾	7¾	7¾
2 Antwerp 5s 58	14¼	14¼	14¼
15 Argentine 4s 72

Duke Willing to Be U.S. Envoy In Interest of Mutual Help

By Wanda MacDowell
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla., Dec. 18—"I have not been offered the British Ambassadorship to the United States, but if the position were offered I certainly would accept if I thought it would be to the interest of our two countries," declared the Duke of Windsor in answer to the first question asked him in a press conference held aboard the yacht Southern Cross, just before sailing for Nassau on his return trip to the Bahama Islands, of which he is Governor.

One week ago yesterday the Duke and Duchess arrived in Miami on the same yacht, the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Axel Wenner-Gran, owners of the yacht, who have a home in Nassau. Mr. Wenner-Gran is a Swedish industrialist. While in Miami the Duchess underwent a dental operation.

"We deeply appreciate all you have done for us and the welcome you have given us," said the Duke. "And we are deeply touched by all your sympathy and good wishes. The Duchess proposes to remain my silent partner, but I can tell you how happy she is to be in her native land again."

The Duchess, in a white gabardine tailored suit, bound with navy blue braid, with a navy blouse and small navy beret, stood beside her husband and talked casually with the newspaper women. "I'm very proud of my country," she said, "and grateful for all your kindness. I'm quite spoiled by all the attention, the beautiful flowers, and other gifts."

Duke's Early Career

During the informal chatter between the press people and the visitors, a reporter from a high school paper asked the Duke if he would like to have been a journalist had he not been born Prince of Wales. His Royal Highness looked a bit surprised, but answered "I began life as a sailor, and there's no telling what might have happened but for that."

"What do you think, sir, of our country's allowing boys of 17 to join the Navy?" he was asked.

"Do you take them at that age here? That's fine. In England they can join up at 14, but are not able seamen until 18, as they must spend the first few years in schooling. There is no finer education for a boy than that to be had in the Navy," he declared.

Asked if they would visit the United States again soon, the Duke replied that now that they have found the way here they hope to come often, just as often as I can get leave," he said. "I have a job in the Bahamas, you know."

Visit With President

He spoke of his recent visit with President Roosevelt while the President was inspecting defense sites in the West Indies, and remarked upon the President's vigor and grasp of world affairs. One of the defense bases will surely be in the Bahamas, he said, but the location is not yet definite as the President was not satisfied with the one proposed.

Before joining the other guests who had gathered on the yacht to bid the visitors bon voyage, the Duke and Duchess again shook hands with each press representative, expressing sincere thanks for the understanding co-operation given them here.

As the guests went ashore, just before the gangplank was pulled up, Mr. Wenner-Gran stepped upon it and thanked the throng of Miamians on the dock for their cordial reception, and then, joined by his wife, they gave three cheers. The band played "Auld Lang Syne," then "The Star-Spangled Banner," and the Duke and Duchess waved from the deck as long as they could be seen.

The Duke had made an unexpected visit to a meeting held in celebration of Pan-American Aviation Day in the office of Mayor Alexander Orr, Jr.

Seaplane Base

NASSAU, Bahamas, Dec. 18 (AP)—Selecting a seaplane base satisfactory to the United States will be one of the problems facing the Duke of Windsor when he picks up his duties as Governor of the Bahamas after his visit to Miami.

A mission which looked over available sites soon after the United States traded 50 destroyers to Great Britain in return for air and naval bases recommended Mayaguana Island for the seaplane station planned for the Bahamas.

But when President Roosevelt saw the selection last week he found it not suitable because of a lack of good anchorages.

Meanwhile, the Bahamas Legislature passed a bill authorizing the transfer of the site to the United States and it now awaits action by the Duke.

It was not known whether the Governor will be advised to withhold the bill for reference to the King or sign it and send an amending measure to the next session. A matter dealt with cannot be brought up again in the same session.

'Outrageous Wages' Charge Answered

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18 (AP)—Charges by Representative Albert J. Engel (R), of Michigan, that structural iron workers were getting "outrageous" wages for repairing the roofs of the Capitol, drew from an American Federation of Labor official yesterday a reply that Mr. Engel "ignores or deliberately seeks to hide the pertinent facts."

Mr. Engel told the House that a foreman had been paid as high as $267.50 a week, that one worker received $247.82 for a two-weeks period; that another received $254.98, and that another foreman received $465 for two weeks. He added that "men of this type" would be responsible if Congress enacted anti-strike legislation.

John Locher, Secretary of the Washington Building and Construction Trades Council, replied in a statement that the roof repair was an "emergency job"; that there was danger of the roof falling in, and that the workers worked overtime and on Saturdays and Sundays.

Their union rate, he said, was $2 an hour for a 30-hour week, determined by the Labor Department under the Bacon-Davis Act as the prevailing rate for the skill in this community.

"Overtime rates of pay," Mr. Locher said, "are set by unions at punitive levels, not to provide swollen pay envelopes for a few workers, but to induce employers to spread the work among a greater number of employees at regular rates of pay and thus relieve unemployment."

$10,000 in Prizes For Speeding Defense

NEW YORK, Dec. 18 (AP)—Awards totaling $10,000 await metal workers for the best proposals to aid in speeding the American industrial defense program.

Establishment of the awards was announced by C. Donald Dallas, President of Revere Copper & Brass, Inc., who said it was a direct reply to Defense Commissioner William S. Knudsen's recent assertion that defense production was lagging.

Mr. Dallas said the Nation's industrial plants would post placards announcing details of the "Revere award," which offers a first prize of $5,000 and other prizes ranging down to $250.

Local Classified

(Continued.)

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BROOKLINE, MASS.—Must sublet quiet, 5-room apt. (unfurnished), Beacon St.; heated; no reasonable offer refused. Phone Asp. 4604.

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GLENWOOD LODGE, Overlooking Hudson Palisades—Ideal for permanent and transient; refined quiet guests; high exclusive district; 3 acres ground, flowers, trees, airy, freshly decorated rooms, oak floors, modern equipment; inspiring outlook; quality food; no dancing; quick commuting; garage; ownership-management; reasonable. 390 North Broadway, Yonkers Nepperhan 881.

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PUBLIC NOTICES

THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS
Office of the Secretary
Boston, December 9, 1940.

Notice is hereby given, That, on the fourth day of December, in the year nineteen hundred and forty, Ruth E. MacDonald doing business as William MacDonald & Company of Boston was duly licensed to be a Public Warehouseman within and for the city of Boston; and that she has given Bond as required by Law for the faithful discharge of the duties of a Public Warehouseman.

FREDERIC W. COOK
Secretary of the Commonwealth

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You will send
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Delicious and Unusual
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ASLANIAN GALLERIES
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THE IDEAL MARKET
wishes all Monitor Readers a Joyous Christmas and a Bright and Happy New Year
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Where your Corset needs are met
READY MADE
Also
Individually Designed and Made
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445 Central Avenue
at Burnett Street
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Member F. T. D.

Taxi Service
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Also Storage and Complete Service
CROSS GARAGE
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Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

EAST ORANGE
(Continued.)

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A wise purchase of a used car can be made at our outdoor sales place at Central and Burnett Streets.
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Clothes of Quality *Moderately Priced*
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(Continued.)

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FISH—PRIME MEATS
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Essex 3-3920

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Great Recordings at Savings Up to 50%
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RUG SHAMPOOING
CRESCENT LAUNDRY
Humboldt 3-7200—Newark, N. J.

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Processed by Trained Dietitians and Served in an Unusual Atmosphere
The Wedgwood Cafeteria
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Henry F. Schmidt & Co., Inc.
Stationery—Office Equipment Greeting Cards—Books Gifts
350 Main Street Or. 3-0757

MONTCLAIR
(Continued)

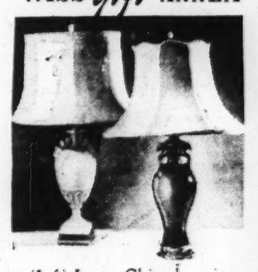
Special—13 lbs. Flatwork, including 5 Men's Shirts, Hand Ironed, for only $1.35.
Homestyle Laundry
185 Walnut St. Montclair 2-0081

Gift Suggestions For Men
RELIABLE Outfitters
542 BLOOMFIELD AVE. MONTCLAIR

Gifts for Christmas
BOOKS, STATIONERY, ART WARES, LEATHER GOODS, FRAMES, CAMERAS, GAMES
Madison's
427 Bloomfield Ave. Mont. 2-1653

Nann's Flowers
For Every Occasion
605 Bloomfield Ave., Montclair 2-2352

NEWARK

WISS
FROM THE
WISS *gift* ANNEX

(*Left*) Lenox China base in beautifully simple table lamp. The shade is cream colored silk. Complete $22.50 (*Right*) American china table lamp. Hand finished silk shade adjustable for reading $5.00 complete.
Wiss
665 BROAD ST., 22 W. PARK ST. Newark
OPEN WEDNESDAY EVENINGS
Free Customer Parking

Make your Christmas headquarters at Hahne & Company, the store with the friendly Christmas spirit.
Hahne & Co.

"The Music Center of New Jersey"
Home of the Steinway, Chickering Musette, Minipiano, Kimball, Wurlitzer and many others.
HAMMOND ORGAN
NOVACHORD and SOLOVOX
GRIFFITH PIANO CO.
605 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.
238 W. Front Street, Plainfield, N. J.
236 Market Street, Paterson, N. J.
All stores open evenings

JANET SHOPS
Millinery

A very fine selection of hats can be had at reasonable prices
1.95 to 2.95
Newark at 121 Halsey Street and East Orange at 620 Central Ave.

NEWARK
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Market 3-8582, 9 to 11:30 a. m. daily, except Friday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Do Your Christmas Shopping at
The Morris Shop
A Full Line of Men's Wearing Apparel
296 MAIN STREET, CORNER DAY ST

We will allow 10% discount on TOYS *with this ad.*
LINDSLEY'S HARDWARE
319 Main Street OR 5-8200

Traflet's
Home-Made Ice Cream and Holiday Candies
WE DELIVER TEL. OR. 3-8624
Cor. So. Essex Ave. and Central Ave.

Large Selection of
CHRISTMAS PLANTS and FLOWERS
Olsen's Flowers
91 and 95 Main Street, Orange, N. J.

Fred's Market
High Grade Meats
Fruits, Vegetables
Sea Foods
183 Main Street
Or 3- 7055 7056
A Specialty

SOUTH ORANGE

Gifts for Her
IRENE'S FLOWER SHOP
126 So. Orange Avenue SO 2-4480

LORETTE BEAUTY SHOP
SUPREME
Machineless Wave $6.00
The Perfect Permanent
124 SO. ORANGE AVE. SO. 2-9611

We operate our own plant
A. VOLK & SONS
Cleaners—Tailors
Cold Storage Vault on Premises
110 Valley St. SO 3-0100

SICKLEY BROS.
FUEL OIL COAL
Building Materials
2 West South Orange Ave. SO. 2-1840

PASSAIC

THE FAMOUS BUTTER COOKIES
Holland American Bakery
662 Main Avenue, Clifton, N. J.
TELEPHONE PA 2-2063

PLAINFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Plainfield 6-8592-W, 9 to 10 a. m. daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PROFESSIONAL BEAUTY SHOPPE
A Complete Beauty Service
Gymnasium Facilities
615 Park Ave. Tel. Plfd. 6-9281

P. M. FOY
Quality Meats, Fish and Poultry
Also MONARCH PRODUCTS
Nationally Advertised in the Monitor
442 East Fifth St. Tel. Plfd. 6-4262—6-4582

A small deposit will reserve any article until wanted.
GIFTS TO TREASURE
ROBERT LIPTON, Inc.
Jewelers
206 W. FRONT STREET
Estab. 1892 Pl. 6-5269

RKADES Strand
NOW THRU DEC. 25TH
NORMA SHEARER ROBERT TAYLOR
in
"ESCAPE"
TOYLAND Is Now Open
We carry a large assortment of GIFTS, TOYS, Electrical Appliances, Lamps, Shades, FOSTORIA GLASSWARE, FIESTA WARE etc., and a large stock of Christmas Tree Lights. All goods 100% AMERICAN MADE
Griffen's Oldest Hardware and House furnishing Store
24 Somerset St. Tel. Plfd. 6-0005
Deliveries Twice Daily

RIDGEFIELD PARK

BENDIX HOME LAUNDRY KELVINATOR CROSLEY REFRIGERATORS
Christmas Gifts
R. C. RADIO CO.
PHILCO . . . RADIOS . . . CROSLEY
We Service All Appliances
173 MAIN STREET HACK. 2-0043

At Lower Prices
CARR'S CLEAN COAL
Coke Fuel Oil
Carr Oil Burners
Hack. 2-0067

Cheery Holiday Greetings from
Ridgefield Park Auto Co.
Ford
MERCURY—LINCOLN-ZEPHYR
25 Mt. Vernon Street Hack. 2-3760

NEW JERSEY

RIDGEFIELD PARK
(Continued)

"Give Practical Christmas Gifts"
Ridgefield Park Hardware Co., Inc.
HARDWARE PAINTS — HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS
205 Main St. Hack. 2-3009

ROSDAHL AGENCY
INCORPORATED
INSURORS REALTORS
57 Mt. Vernon St., Ridgefield Park
Phone Hackensack 2-2286

SANDY'S HAT STORE
"Everything For The Well-Dressed Man"
25 Mt. Vernon Stree Hack 2-0782

RIDGEWOOD

The Greenery Flower Shop Inc.
TELEGRAPH FLORIST
82 E. Ridgewood Ave. Phone 6-0285

PAUL'S BEAUTY SALON
111 East Ridgewood Avenue
Phone Ridgewood 6-6167

BELANUS COAL CO.
Black Stork Coal
More Heat—Less Ash
Koppers Coke—Fuel Oil
18a Chestnut St. Tel. Ridgewood 6-3040

FOSTER'S
Paint & Hardware Co.
House Furnishings
70 E. Ridgewood Avenue
Te Ridge 6-3053

C. C. S. Co., Inc.
BUY AT THE ESSO SIGN
10 Godwin Avenue Ridg. 6-3345
State Highway No 2 Ridg. 6-3346

BON-TON & J. J. FRIEDMAN, Inc.
45 South Broad Street
Cleaners Dyers Tailors and Furriers
Phone Ridg. 6-4400

Interesting Christmas Gifts and Cards
LITTLE GREY GIFT SHOP
CATHRINE DUNKER
21 Oak Street Ri. 6-2481-J

Season's Greetings from
BERGEN DAIRIES
29 Oak Street Tel. Ri. 6-5528
FREE DELIVERY

Andrew J. Snyder
Florist
CHRISTMAS WREATHS
POTTED PLANTS
CUT FLOWERS
385 S. Maple Ave. Tel. Ri. 6-1673

Gifts of Distinction
Jenny Banta
88 Chestnut Street

RUTHERFORD

FRIEDRICH'S DAIRY, INC.
Distributors of
Creami-Rich Products
Delivered in
Kearny, N. Arlington, Lyndhurst, Rutherford, Clifton, Nutley, Bloomfield, Belleville.
373 PARK AVENUE, LYNDHURST
RUTHERFORD 2-0075

BORSCHNECK & NOTT, Inc.
FLORIST
Are featuring Unusual Artistic Centre Pieces, Door Garlands, and a large variety of plants and novelties suitable for GIFTS
96a Park Ave Ru. 2-7227

Park Hardware Company
GIFTS FOR ALL
Christmas Decorations
Double Roasters
Pyrex Pie Dishes, Etc.
130 Park Avenue Ru. 2-6130

FLORENCE BEAUTY SALON
Appreciates you patronage and wishes you a Happy Christmas.
73 Park Avenue Ru. 2-7519

Christmas Greetings from
WERNER'S
Complete Outfitters to Men
5-7 Sylvan St. Ru. 2-1178

SUMMIT

JEANNE BEAUTY SHOPPE
Sum. 6-1680
1a Maple Street

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry

NEW JERSEY

SUMMIT
(Continued)

Christmas Gifts and Sportswear
for the Holidays
B. H. FRUMKIN, Inc.
408 Springfield Ave. 29 Maple St.

Summit Servicenter
W. G. SAVAGE Prop.
Esso
Free Call For and Delivery Service
Summit 6-4046 Morris and Springfield Aves.

A Gift Suggestion
FREDERICS TRU-CURL PERMANENT WAVE
Using Creams and Oils instead of caustic metallic salts
Temple's Hairdressing Salon
9 Maple St. Summit. 6-1876

EDWIN D. FROST
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
Income Tax and General Accountancy Services
126 Prospect St. Summit
17 John St. New York

TEANECK

Meyer's Service Station
TIRES BATTERIES — GAS OIL
Philco Radios
Cedar Lane TEA 6-5430

THE FIRST AID STORE FOR THE HOME
WM. LUDEWIG
Hardware Paints — House Furnishings Glass
519 QUEEN ANNE RD Teaneck 6-4991

TRENTON

Handbags Gloves
FAMOUS MAID Hosiery Shops
Lingerie 18 So. Broad Street
Also 1 East State Street
Trenton, N. J.

UNION CITY

The Christmas Gift that only you can give
YOUR PHOTOGRAPH
THE MATERNE STUDIO
UNION 7-3042
Open Every Day, 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.
140 48th St., Colony Theatre Building

Experience has taught us to use and recommend Dutch Boy White Lead and Dutch Boy Linseed Oil
Julius Brueggeworth
Painting and Decorating
1608 Kerrigan Avenue
Union City, N. J.
Telephone PAlisade 6-5668
Dutch Boy Paint jobs can be financed through the Dutch Boy Easy Payment Plan

B. S. ANDREWS
Expert Watch Repairing
WATCHES AND JEWELRY
119 48th St., Union City, N. J. nr. B'way
Tel. Pal. 6-9648

PAlisade 6-9506
Prewitt Service, Inc.
General Auto Repairs
Complete Lubrication Service
PARK AVENUE at 44th ST.

BOB SHORT
Furnishings for Men
PRACTICAL GIFTS
3904 Bergenline Ave., near 39th St.
Union City, N. J. Tel. Union 7-1545

The Claridge Shoe Shop
Specialist in Better Grade Shoes
For Men, Women, Children
4019 Bergenline Ave., Union City, N. J.
Phone Union 7-3045

WESTFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Westfield 2-1380 9 to 10 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FUEL HEADQUARTERS
Large Stocks of
COAL—FUEL OIL—COKE
Quality Service
J. S. IRVING CO.
236 Central Avenue Phone 2-3030

HAMRAH BROS.
Complete Rug Service
Broadloom Specialists
Showrooms: 44 Elm St., Westfield. Plant: 232 Leland Ave., Plfd.
Telephone WE 2-0028 Telephone PL. 6-4466

BUY AT THE ESSO SIGN
ELM STREET ESSO STATION
VERIFIED ESSO LUBRICATION
Washing, Simonizing, Tires, Batteries
Parking
WEstfield 2-1134 128 ELM STREET
DOUGLAS M. CONNOR, Prop.

Season's Greetings To All
BIVONA BROTHERS
SEA FOOD
Caught Fresh Daily — Free Delivery
108 W. Broad Street, Westfield, N. J.
Tel. We. 2-3042

DARBY'S
Early American Toiletries, Scented with Old Spice
also full line of Yardley's Toiletries
South Ave., cor. Summit
Tel. We. 2-1198
WESTFIELD, NEW JERSEY

NEW JERSEY

WESTFIELD
(Continued)

VISWAT'S DAIRY
Full Line of Dairy Products
Prompt Delivery and Courteous Service for Almost 30 Years
235 North Ave. W. Tel. We. 2-0620
WESTFIELD, N. J.

We Thank You for Your Kind Patronage Throughout the Year
OUR BEST WISHES FOR A
Merry Christmas
MILADY'S SHOPPE
131 East Broad Street West 2-2753
Westfield, New Jersey

SINCERE HOLIDAY GREETINGS
To All Our Friends
WEE MODERNS
Infants' and Children's Wear
OPEN EVERY EVENING UNTIL CHRISTMAS
209 East Broad Street West 2-4689

The Largest Drive-in Station in Town
SERVICENTER
INCORPORATED
EST 1919
Tel. Westfield 2-1020 443 North Ave.
Berse Brothers, Owners "At the Plaza"

FLOWERS
FOR ALL OCCASIONS
VANCE—*Florist*
321 South Ave. Opp R R Station
Westfield 2-2525—2526

WOOD BROOK FARMS
Dairy Products
Phone W. X. 2030

Direct from Our Farm at Lebanon
BLOSSOM-HILL-FARMS MILK
DELIVERIES
WESTFIELD WATCHUNG
FANWOOD DUNELLE
SCOTCH PLAINS SOUTH PLAINFIELD
285 E. 5th St., Plainfield. Tel. Plfd. 6-5367

All Laundry and Dry Cleaning Work Done in Our Own Plant
LAUNDRY, BLANKETS DRY CLEANING, CURTAINS RUGS PILLOWS
Sam-O-Set Laundry Service
INCORPORATED
When Telephoning from Out of Town CALL WX 1-6-0 PLAINFIELD N. J.
Free Prepaid Service

PAUL MEISEL
STATIONER
Circulating Library — School and Office Supplies — Blank Books — Greeting Cards — Gifts
35 ELM STREET WESTFIELD 2-0583

Tel. Plfd. 6-0823
The Vanity Shoppe
All Branches of Beauty Culture
SPECIALIZING IN PERMANENT WAVING
209 East Fifth Street

MARTIN'S
TOY AND SPORT SHOP
An All-Year Round Toy Store
New Toys as they are introduced to the trade
148 E. BROAD ST. WESTFIELD N.

Broad Radio & Electric Company
GIFTS
Radios—Refrigerators—Washers—Electrical Appliances
Expert Radio Repairing
We Service All Appliances
221 North Avenue Tel. We. 2-1874

PETER KRUP
Ladies' and Gents' Tailoring and Furrier, Remodeling, Repairing, Cleaning and Dyeing
23 Elm Street Tel. We. 2-3661

YOUNG FOLKS' TOGGERY
Children's Wearing Apparel from infancy to 16 years.
Season's Greetings TO ALL
233 East Broad Street Tel. We. 2-3180

WEST NEW YORK

L. J. Rad
JEWELER
639 BERGENLINE AVENUE
WEST NEW YORK, N. J.

Pennsylvania

ALLENTOWN

H. LEH & CO.
DEPARTMENT STORE
ALLENTOWN, PA.
Fashion and Quality at Thrift Prices

Steps of Fashion
Steps of Freedom
HEINBOLD & METTGER
719 HAMILTON ST. ALLENTOWN
For Men Women Children

Distinctive Service
THE ONLY CLEANERS, Inc.
1051 Hamilton Street Allentown
PHONE 6181
Thirty Years of BETTER DRY CLEANING

ARNOLD'S BAKERY
Lehigh Valley's Leading Cake Bakery
637-639 N. Lumber St. Allentown, Pa.
Four Retail Stores for Your Convenience

PENNSYLVANIA

ALLENTOWN
(Continued)

It's Christmas Time at
Hess Brothers
ALLENTOWN
At Christmas something happens to all of us. We look at each other with different eyes. We see in each other virtues which have been unnoticed the rest of the year. We recognize the simple human traits we have in common . . . the good humor, the friendliness, the feeling of comradeship, that make it possible for us to live peacefully together. Our private and particular problems suddenly seem very small. Our eagerness to befriend others becomes very great. In a world of trouble, it does us a world of good. When did we ever need it more than this Christmas? . . . could we read each other's thoughts, we would find most of us saying: "I WANT TO MAKE THIS A CHRISTMAS TO REMEMBER."
"One of Pennsylvania's Better Stores"

BETHLEHEM

UNUSUAL GIFT BOXES
For Lovers of Good Cheese
We Offer Attractive Assortments from 98c to $4.95
Imported Cheeses
Cheddar—Roquefort—Gruyere
Gorgonzola and Stilton
FERENCE Cheese Shoppes
Allentown—Bethlehem
Harrisburg—York

PARKER'S
FINE GROCERIES and FRESH VEGETABLES
554 Main St Phone 7120

THE HAMMOND ORGAN
The Organ of today
Stop in and hear the new Hammond Solovox. It will amaze you. $190.00
Steinway Kimball and other high-grade pianos. Expert piano tuning
GOODENOUGH'S
Next to Hotel Bethlehem

HARVEY KIPP
"Finest in Meats"
Featuring 4-H Club Baby Beef
67 West Broad St., Bethlehem Phone 342

CHESTER

Gifts of Quality
SWEET & DEGER
JEWELERS.....
615 WELSH ST., CHESTER, PA.

Edgmont BEEF CO.
The Place to Stop and Shop
For QUALITY MEATS and COURTEOUS SERVICE
WE DELIVER ANYWHERE Phone 920

ERIE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 92-387 9 a. m. to noon daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The Halle Bros. Co.
116-124 West Tenth Street

The Treasure House of Gifts For Christmas

Trask, Roscoll & Richardson Co.
Department Store Erie, Penn
General Electric—Refrigerators, Electric Irons and other Electric Appliances ideal for gifts.

PULAKOS
BREAKFAST—LUNCHEON
DINNER
CANDIES—COOKIES
CAKES
926 STATE STREET
Order Your Christmas Flowers Where You May Depend Upon
Fresh Stock
Choice Assortment
Prompt Holiday Deliveries
It's Ryans, Naturally
351 West 8th St. Phone 78-275

SPROWLS
Home-Made Ice Creams
Fine Selection of Christmas Trees Available Now
426 Cherry Street Phone 22-720

HARRISBURG

M. Lee Goldsmith
6 North Market Square
Furniture Gifts — Interior Decoration
Wishing you a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year
HARRY S. LUTZ
Plumbing and Heating 211 Broad Street

PENNSYLVANIA

HARRISBURG
(Continued)

10 lbs. EASE YOUR DAY THE LAUNDRY WAY only 80c
Economy Family Flat Bundle
Flat Work Finished
FAME CAREFUL
Launderers—Rug and Dry Cleaners
1005-19 N. 6th St. Phone 2-4242

GIFTS for Gentlemen
ALLAN STUART

Give a Gift of Music from the Music Center
J. H. TROUPS
Harrisburg and Lancaster

When Buying Milk
we suggest you try
Vitamin D Homogenized Milk
produced by
HARRISBURG DAIRIES
PHONE 4-1181

MAIN LINE—Ardmore

Edward J. Lyons, Inc.
Hardware, Electrical Appliances, Sporting Goods, Toys
Christmas Trees and Greens
TWO STORES
67 St. James Pl., 26 W. Lancaster Ave.

ALBRECHT'S FLOWERS
ARDMORE
NARBERTH
WAYNE

Ye Ladye Shoppe
7 W. Lancaster Ave., Ardmore
Hosiery, Lingerie, Pajamas
OPEN EVENINGS

MAIN LINE—Bryn Mawr

Flowers for All Occasions
JEANNETT'S
BRYN MAWR FLOWER SHOP
823 Lancaster Ave., Bryn Mawr
Phone Bryn Mawr 570

OLD YORK ROAD—Elkins Park

Insurance That Gives Calm Assurance
JACOB N. SOKOHL
Life Insurance and Annuities
1600 Walnut St. Philadelphia
Phone Kin. 1568

OLD YORK ROAD-Glenside

EASE YOUR DAY THE LAUNDRY WAY
We wash all clothes in Ivory Soap
Phone OGONTZ 3290
Ogontz Laundry
Glenside Ave. Wyncote

PHONE OGONTZ 3225
For Prompt Delivery of
Coal—Coke—Fuel Oil
NUSBICKEL BROS.

KARP
Cleaning—Dyeing
We do our own Cleaning
Eight-Hour Service
120 S. Easton Road
Ogontz 1658

GLENSIDE BOOK SHOP
Hand Forged Aluminum
Luncheon Sets and Paper Accessories
Supper Trays—Novelty Stationery
Gift Cards and Wrappings
11 WESLEY AVE. OPEN EVENINGS

OLD YORK ROAD Jenkintown

Christmas Selections in
Ties and Mufflers
$1.00 to $5.00
The Cedar Chest
414 YORK ROAD

MARIE K. LEONHARDT
Gifts
Perfumes Jewelry
415 YORK ROAD
JENKINTOWN, PENNSYLVANIA

SLIGHT BROTHERS
Plumbing and Heating
Oil Burners
741 Yorkway Place Ogontz 4211

PENNSYLVANIA

OLD YORK ROAD Jenkintown
(Continued)

"GUARANTEED OK USED CARS"
BROWER CHEVROLET
815 GREENWOOD AVENUE
Ogontz 172 Majestic 0268

MERRY CHRISTMAS
Everything in Toys
From Santa to You
GIFTS FOR THE HOME
W. C. Fleck, Inc. JENKINTON

RUSSELL SMITH, Inc.
Tables — Chairs and other beautiful, practical gifts for the home.
OGONTZ 4661
416 YORK ROAD

TWIN ARTS STUDIO
HELEN RIDDELL HOLCOMB, MUS. B.
Soloist First Church of Christ, Scientist Jenkintown, Pa.
Private and Class lessons:
THE SINGING VOICE
THE SPOKEN WORD
600 Cloverly Avenue Ogontz 5961

PHILADELPHIA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Pennypacker 9196 9 a. m. to 12 noon daily, except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PERFUME FOR MILADY!
LUCIEN LELONG'S new Balalaika and Flippant.
BOURJOIS famous "Mais Oui"
CHARBERT'S Gardenia
VARVA "Suivez Moi"
THE PANSY SHOPS
3627 N. Brand—5603 N. Broad

MASTER KRAFT
Oil Burners
Magee Bros. Coal Co., Inc.
COAL—KOPPERS COKE
FUEL OIL
Ontario and C Streets
Reg. 6838 East 7039

FRED J. COOPER
Jeweler by Birth
WATCHES FOR FAMILY
Diamond wrist watch for Mother. $75, $100.00, $175.00
Stylish wrist watch for Dad. $25.00, $40.00, $55.00
Waterproof stainless steel for Son $25.00
Dainty wrist watches for Daughter. $21.50, $25.00, $30.00
Open evenings Monday to Friday
112 SOUTH 12TH STREET

Phone Chestnut Hill 3296 Catering
Christmas Cookies and Cakes
—Fruit Cakes—
Free Delivery
METH'S
7339 Germantown Avenue
OWN MAKE ICE CREAM
FINE BAKED GOODS—RESTAURANT
MT. AIRY PHILADELPHIA, PA

Downtown Quality and Service at Better Prices
MARTIN'S flowers
203 S. 45th, below Walnut
Tels. Baring 28-78, West 32-66

THE ARNO BEAUTY SALON
AIR CONDITIONED
A. SCHWARZ, Prop.
109 WEST CHELTEN AVE.
PHILADELPHIA

Your Individualism Is Our Objective
Open Wed. and Fri. Eves. Phone Ger. 981

The Perfect Christmas Gift
A Fine Watch
Liberal allowance on trade-in.
Hamilton, Longines, Elgin and Gruen
RITTENHOUSE 7440
GUERRY & RIESTER
41 SOUTH 16TH STREET

PHILADELPHIA Chestnut Hill

CARLSON'S
Foundations • Dresses
Hosiery • Lingerie
8522 Germantown Ave., Chestnut Hill

PITTSBURGH

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Mayflower 5339. Hours 10 to 2 daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Geo. H. Alexander & Co.
Stationery Printing Engraving
ATTRACTIVE GREETING CARDS FOR ALL OCCASIONS
308 Diamond St., Pittsburgh

PITTSBURGH—Bellevue

IN BELLEVUE IT'S
LOUIS KNELL & SON
for Christmas Gifts and Toys
SLEDS—DOLLS—TRAINS
ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES
HOUSEHOLD NECCESSITIES
USE OUR LAY AWAY PLAN
511 Lincoln Avenue, Bellevue, Pa.

READING

Luggage Umbrellas
GUTH'S
For Fine Luggage, Leather Goods at popular prices
503 Penn Street Dial 41841

Bring the Kiddies in to Meet Santa Claus in
STORY-BOOK LAND of TOYS (Sixth Floor)
POMEROY'S

PENNSYLVANIA

READING
(Continued)

HOLIDAY MUSICAL Headquarters
Special Prices and Terms
ZESWITZ MUSIC HOUSE
835 PENN STREET DIAL 23088

ST. LAWRENCE Electropure MILK
BEST—Because It's ELECTROPURE
Phone 5241

Famous All Over Pennsylvania for the Excellence of its Foods!
The CRYSTAL
RESTAURANT AND PASTRY SHOP
Established 1911
537-545 Penn Street

Quality Clothing Since 1914
WEINER'S
MAURICE H. WEINER
759 PENN STREET

SCRANTON

Hats and Accessories
for the Holidays
Attractive Gifts at Modest Prices
Gloves Bags Hose Scarfs
Joseph's Millinery Hosiery
(Ann K. Strauss)
121 N. Washington Avenue

H. H. Burschel Estab. 1880 J. J. Mirtz
Burschel DAIRY COMPANY
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Perfectly pasteurized Milk and Cream
Butter and Cottage Cheese
Hampton North and Fellows Street

Worn with Pride . . .
Treasured Forever!
Gifts from
N. B. LEVY'S
Jewelers 420 Spruce Street

LET US INSURE
YOUR HOME, PERSONAL EFFECTS FURNITURE, AUTOMOBILE
ROSWELL PHILLIPS
Fire Insurance with Service
1924 North Main Ave. and 609 Brooks Bldg.

Headquarters for Last-Minute Shoppers
PUHL & ZIMAN
The Leather Mart
211 North Washington Avenue

Say MERRY CHRISTMAS with FLOWERS
Schultheis Florist
612 Linden Street Phone 8246

SEWICKLEY

SELECT FOOD MARKET
Sewickley's Complete Food Store
Headquarters for
Fine Holiday Foods and GIFT Fruit Baskets

510 Beaver St.
Tel. 1900

Why It's GOOD When It Comes From
Kleindienst's Home
436 Beaver St. Tel. Sewickley 551

Krape's
INTERIOR DECORATORS
Draperies Slip-covers
Upholstering
422 Broad St. Tel. Sewickley 1383

SEWICKLEY SANITARY MILK CO., Inc.
Milk—Cream—Butter
Eggs—Cheese—Ice Cream
Sandwiches—Delicatessen Products
OPEN EVENINGS
Phone 434 426 Beaver St.

E. M. THOMPSON Jeweler
GRUEN Watches
SWANK Jewelry
346 BEAVER ST. Tel. 1898

SWARTHMORE

GIFTS of Distinction
ALICE BARBER GIFTS
Old Bank Building

TOT-TA BABY & GIFT SHOP
SHADES Made to Order for Old Lamps
409 Dartmouth Ave. Phone 2349

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

PENNSYLVANIA

SWARTHMORE
(Continued)

Merry Christmas and A Happy New Year
TO ALL
MICHAEL'S COLLEGE PHARMACY
On the Corner We Deliver

UPPER DARBY

GIFTS GALORE
From your Favorite Christmas Store
ARROW SHIRTS TIES HDKFS.
Stetson Hat Certificates
Interwoven Hose
Botany Ties
Hickok Belt and Buckle Sets
Suspenders
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Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Words of Current Interest

Diapason—Preferably *Di'-a-pa'-zun* (*i* long, first *a* obscured as in *sofa*, second long, *u* clipped-short as in circus).

This word has a number of technical meanings in music; but for figurative use, it implies the whole range (Greek phrase, "throughout the whole") of tones possessed by an instrument of broad compass, like the organ. A rhetorical expression, long standard with writers of English.

Duodecillions — *Du'-o-de-sil'-yunz* (first *u* long as in *cube*, *o* quick-long as in *obey*, *e* quick-long as in *create*, *i* short, last *u* clipped-short as in *circus*).

Combines the idea of 12 (Latin *duodecim*) along with a high multiple (*-illion*, borrowed from "million"). It stands for different quantities in American and English systems of counting; but in any case it signifies an extraordinarily large sum, figure, or aggregation.

Dynasties — *Di'-nas-tiz* (first *i* long, *a* clipped-short as in *account*, second *i* short). The first *i*, especially in Britain, is sometimes sounded short instead of long.

A dynasty, according to strict political meaning, is a succession of rulers in line of descent. A Greek noun signifying "rule," or "lordship," stands in the far background of this word. The abstract idea of "rule" seems to have had no particular interest for the Romans of the Republic, but the concrete notion of "ruler" did have; and accordingly the word *dynastes* was adopted by them as a good name for the head of a small country. The abstract noun, with extended application, filled a need in monarchial times and so got securely fixed in English. As to whether the *y* shall be pronounced long or short, taste and practice seem to have settled down rather generally, in the United States at least, to the long sound.

Efficacy — *Ef'-i-ka-si* (*e* short, first *i* clipped-short as in *charity*, *a* obscured as in *sofa*, second *i* short).

"Having force or power." Comes straight from a Latin model, *efficacia*, just as "efficiency" comes from *efficentia*. The first word developed out of the thinking of Silver Latin times; and the second, though known to the classic period, had rare demand then. Both words were started on their way to service in our day by writers of Republican and Imperial Rome, and both have kept practically the meanings they started with.

El Dorado — *El Do-ra'-do* (*e* short, first *o* quick-long as in *obey*, *a* as in *arm*, second *o* long).

A far-sought region of wealth. The phrase, inherited from the literature of Spanish conquest and exploration, means literally "The Golden Land."

Exemplar—Preferably *Eg-zem'-pler* (first two *e*'s short, second as in *maker*).

The late Latin *exemplarium*, which means both "pattern" and "copy," is taken into English, without the inflectional ending *ium*, and the meaning "pattern" is adopted. On occasion, too, "exemplar" seems to be employed, whether justifiably or not, with the meaning of "copy."

Indigenous—*In-dij'-e-nus* (both *i*'s short, *e* quick-long as in *create*, *u* clipped-short as in *circus*).

From the Latin adjective *indigena* (feminine ending, but common gender). Used in the original language and in English with about the same meaning, "native."

Sapphires (Isa. 54:11)—*Saf'-irz* (*a* short, *i* long).

The Semitic word used by Isaiah was anciently turned into Greek spelling; and the resulting noun was taken over in due time into English, giving the somewhat awkward-looking "sapphire." English, which is impatient of combinations inconvenient to pronounce, whatever may be its ideas about spelling, ignores the mute consonant *p*, and gives heed only to the aspirated one, *ph*, sounding it as *f*.

Shew (Ps. 25:14), **shewed** (Rev. 21:10)—*Sho, shod* (long *o*). The *ew* in both present and past of the verb "shew" is pronounced as if spelled *ow*. Misunderstanding seems to be caused here sometimes because of the *oo* pronunciation of the past tenses "threw" and "drew" of the verbs "throw" and "draw."

Zerubbabel (Zech. 4:6) — *Ze-rub'-a-bel* (both *e*'s clipped-short as in *silent*, *u* short, *a* obscured as in *sofa*).

Daily Anecdote

Borrower and Lender

Mark Twain once asked a neighbor if he might read a set of his books. The neighbor replied ungraciously that he was welcome to read them in his library, but he had a rule never to let a book leave the house. Some weeks later the same neighbor sent over to ask for the loan of his lawn mower.

"I shall be very glad to loan you my lawn mower," said Mark Twain, "but since I made it a rule never to let it leave my lawn, you will be obliged to use it there."

A Verse for Today

And ye shall know that I am in the midst of Israel, and that I am the LORD your God, and none else: and my people shall never be ashamed.—JOEL 2:27.

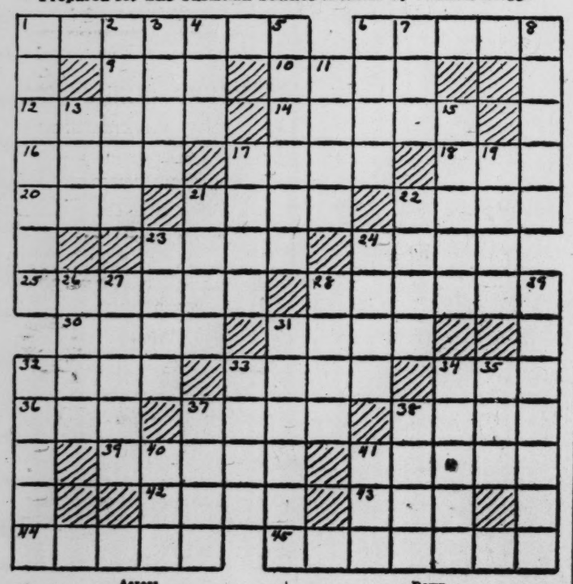
Analogy Test Answers and Rating Table

1. Beethoven
2. Nebraska
3. Will Rogers
4. Mineral
5. Lake Michigan

0-1: Poor
2: Fair
3: Average
4-5: Very good

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What is any of certain blackbirds of America?
6—Fast.
9—What is a river of Chile?
10—What is made on a pillow with bobbins and pins?
12—What is fruit of the oak?
14—What is an unburnt brick dried in the sun?
16—What is a bone of the forearm?
17—To regulate the food of.
18—What is a gazelle of Tibet?
20—What is a projecting piece of wood or metal to hold things?
21—Who founded Philadelphia?
22—What are weapons of offense or defense?
23—What is a measure of distance?
24—What is a lake of Canada?
25—Who was author of "Among My Books"?
28—Who is hero of a Sinclair Lewis novel?
30—Who lost a race to a tortoise?
31—What was the name claimed by Naomi?
32—What is a piece used in mah-jongg?
33—What musical instrument is of ancient origin?
34—What is a bolt?
36—What do you call striped appearance in mahogany?
37—What boat is used especially on New England coast and by American fishing vessels?
38—What is a barrel-shaped wooden vessel?
39—How does Gulliver appear to natives of Brobdingnag?
41—What poet was exiled from Florence for political reasons?
42—What prefix signifies "against"?
43—Seaweed is called what?
44—What is largest river of France?
45—What are acicular leaves?

Down

1—What do you call granular snow pellets?
2—Lengthwise of.
3—What is a gazelle found from Persia to North Africa?
4—What is singular of "kannen"?
5—Who is one whose story is subject of one of Tennyson's "Idylls of the King"?
6—What do you call a native of Edinburgh?
7—Spider spins what?
8—What is the Lone Star State?
11—What is name of gulf between Arabia and Africa?
13—What noun suffix forms diminutives?
15—What is any of various herons?
17—A small valley.
19—What Hebrew measure was tenth of an ephah?
21—What is a surface on cloth resembling fur or down?
22—What is a wild buffalo of India?
23—What was formerly the chief weapon of the Maoris?
24—What fish inhabits ponds and sluggish streams?
26—Scioto River is in what State?
27—Where is Rhondda?
28—What city of Indiana manufactures steel?
29—What is a city of New York on Hudson River?
31—What is any of several large oceanic game fishes?
32—What is a supernatural being of Teutonic myths?
33—Who is hero of a George Eliot novel?
34—What is a compartment or section of pavement?
35—One who professes some ism is what?
37—What is name of a breed of dogs?
38—What is a piece of pasteboard usually bearing information?
40—To deface.
41—Female hare is what?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Did You Ever Wonder

What Causes Pounding In Hot-Water Pipes?

Many of us have heard a pronounced pounding or banging in hot-water or steam pipes, particularly on a frosty morning, when a faucet or valve is suddenly turned off. The pounding is due to what is known as "water hammer" or "hydraulic shock."

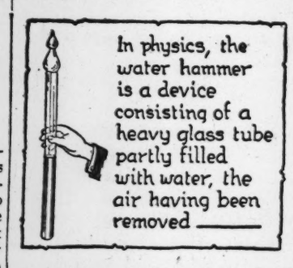
In the physics laboratory, the term water hammer is used to designate a glass tube partly filled with water, the air having been driven out by boiling the water for some time just before sealing the upper end. Since steam tends to occupy 1,600 times the space required by the water from which it is made, sealing the tube while it contains only steam and water leaves a partial vacuum above the water when the steam condenses.

With the cushioning air thus removed, inverting or shaking the tube sends the water within from one end to the other in a solid mass, striking the tube wall with a shock so sharp as to produce a metallic ring or bang.

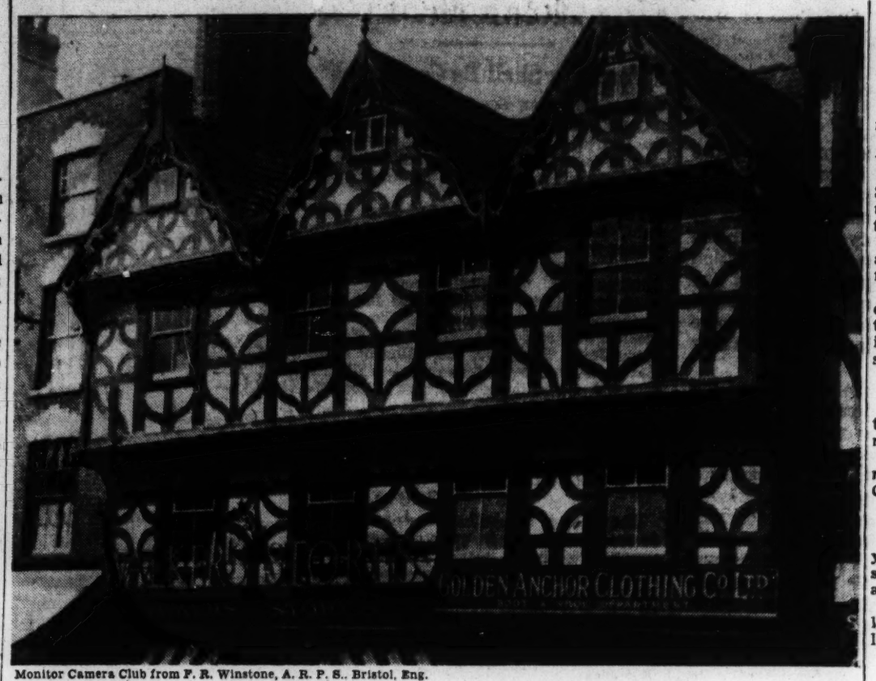
In the hot-water pipe, the banging results when steam comes in contact with cooler water or cold pipe and suddenly condenses, forming a partial vacuum in the pipe. When the water moving in the pipe is thrown against the sides of the pipe, due to a sudden check in its flow, there is not sufficient air or steam pressure in the pipe to cushion the blow and a pounding or banging results as in the laboratory tube.

The pounding in steam pipes is almost certain to occur in the winter when live steam is first turned into chill pipes. Water hammer may, however, be also due to flaws in the heating system.

In hydraulics, "water hammer" refers to the sudden rise in pressure in a water pipe resulting from the checking of the flow of liquid through it. This sudden rise in pressure is put to practical use in the "hydraulic ram," a device by which the momentum of falling water is used to lift a portion of the water higher than the source of supply.—**W. P. Keasbey.**



In physics, the water hammer is a device consisting of a heavy glass tube partly filled with water, the air having been removed



Monitor Camera Club from F. R. Winstone, A. R. P. S., Bristol, Eng.

Robert Raikes' House, Gloucester, Eng.

Here lived the founder of the English Sunday School. Born in 1735, Raikes became a journalist and owned the "Gloucester Journal." In 1780, becoming aware of the criminal tendencies of the children of that period he started the first Sunday School. Successful from the start, others soon opened all over Gloucester and in 1784 the movement spread to London. By 1789 there were 300,000 Sunday School children in the country.

Bible Facts

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

The Wave Offering

In Exodus, Leviticus and Numbers various references are made to what our King James Version calls "the wave offering;" and the word in the original does indeed have reference to that which is waved or swung to and fro. The offering in question was usually retained by the priest as one of his perquisites, and its waving back and forth was taken as symbolizing the presentation of this particular offering to "the LORD" and his return of it to the priest. When an animal was being offered in sacrifice in accord with primitive regulations of the day, it was usually its breast which constituted the "wave offering." Thus we read: "Thou shalt take the breast of the ram of Aaron's consecration, and wave it for a wave offering before the LORD: and it shall be thy part." (Ex. 29:26). This also helps to explain the terse phrase "the wave breast" found in Lev. 7:34.

For Highway Safety

Old automobiles and trucks are scrapped in the United States at the rate of 2,500,000 a year.

Daily Quotation

HAPPINESS is neither within us nor without us; it is the union of ourselves with God.—PASCAL

Analogy Test

By Giles Miller

Select the right answer for each statement below; several alternative answers are given, only one of which is correct. In each case, underline only one word or phrase.

1. "Liebestraum" is to Franz Liszt as "Moonlight Sonata" is to **(Beethoven, Bach, Mozart, Wagner, Mendelssohn).**
2. Topeka is to Kansas as Lincoln is to **(Kansas, Missouri, Arkansas, Indiana, Nebraska).**
3. "You know me, Al" is to Ring Lardner as "All I know is what I see in the papers" is to **(O. O. McIntyre, Will Rogers, Damon Runyan, Irvin Cobb, Alexander Woollcott).**
4. Brass is to alloy as asbestos is to **(mica, compound, alloy, mineral, brimstone).**
5. Detroit is to Lake St. Claire as Chicago is to **(Lake Superior, Lake Michigan, Lake Erie, Lake Huron, Lake Ontario).**

Your score on this test is based on the number of correct answers underlined. The correct answers and rating table appear elsewhere on this page.

In Lighter Vein

Doubling His Savings

Sandy was all smiles when he returned home.

"What's the news?" asked his wife, puzzled.

"Wonderful, lassie," said the Scotsman. "I've just heard that next week they are going to put the local paper up to two pennies."

"Oh, mon, have ye gone daft?" asked his wife. "Why, there's nothing to rejoice about in that."

"Oh, yes, there is," Sandy went on. "Ye ken that when I used to go to the free library to look through it I used to save a penny—now I shall save two pennies."

Modest

Mistress: "Marie, you were entertaining a man in the kitchen last night, weren't you?"

Marie: "That's for him to say, ma'am. But I tried my best."—Grit.

So Appealing

Advertising Manager: Where did you get this wonderful follow-up system? It would get money out of anybody.

Assistant: I compiled it from the letters my son wrote me from college.

Quick Thinking

Teacher: Now, which boy can name five things that contain milk?

Freckle-faced Jimmie: Butter, cheese, ice cream, and two cows.—Commerce Gusher.

Downward Trend

Visitor: So you run a duck farm. Business picking up?

Farmer: No, picking down.—Commerce Gusher.

Party Fun

Letter Golf

This game is to be played in pairs. Each couple is given a pencil and six sheets of paper, each sheet of paper being divided into three columns and numbered from one to eighteen. The leader calls out the following letters and par values, which the players write down at top of each column, one for a column—G being the first with a par value of 16; O—16; L—24; F—23; F—15; O—15; R—30; T—22, H—15; E—20; B—25; E—18; G—14; I—18; N—20; N—16; E—14; R—20. (Letters spell "Golf for the beginner," and represent the eighteen holes.) One minute is allowed to play each hole. At a signal the couples start and write down all the words they can think of beginning with the letter at the top of the hole. At second signal they switch to second hole, and so on. After a hole has been left no words can be added to it. A word already written in one hole cannot be repeated when player comes across same letter in another hole. Plurals are permissible. The longest correct list wins.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

War Work

Liverpool, England

A man and wife, anxious to improve on the usual way of spending time during air raids—sitting idly in a shelter—have found themselves an entirely new and practical war job.

As soon as a warning sounds, the couple leave their fireside and cross the road to a nursing home where they help to move patients from the upper floors to a basement shelter. The husband then remains upstairs with patients who cannot be moved, talking cheerfully about things as far removed as possible from the war. His wife attends to patients in the basement shelter, making hot drinks, inventing games telling stories, doing her utmost to entertain them.

This thoughtful war work is highly appreciated by patients and by the owners of the nursing home. Husband and wife say that they are so absorbed in serving others that they have no time to think of possible danger to themselves or their children left at home.

Little Chauncey

"Don't you have one that says 'Mater'?"

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Big Business*

By LE PELLEY

WELL — THERE'S ANOTHER BIG DAY BEHIND US !
WE'LL HAVE TO INCREASE OUR SUPPLY OF FROZEN LEMONADE
MARMADUKE ... WILL YOU RENT US THE TRAYS IN YOUR REFRIGERATOR FOR A QUARTER ?
BUT OF COURSE !
I JUST RENTED SUSIE'S REFRIGERATOR TRAYS FOR A QUARTER ... DID YOU GET HYMIE DOBSON'S ?
YES — BUT IT TOOK A LITTLE WHILE..
I HAD TO SIGN A CONTRACT !

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Sniff—Sniff*

By RODGERS

I seldom have any complaint to make about my sniffer—
But around Christmas it isn't quite as good as I'd like it to be—
For instance, today I discovered some packages stuck away in Mrs. Simpson's closet
And I could tell who wrapped them—
And even sniff out what was in a few of them—
But my sniffer couldn't help me discover who they were for, which is the important thing!

The Adventures of Waddles—*In the Bag*

By THE HAGERS

"I'LL FINANCE MISS MATILDA'S WELL; YOUR ASSETS YOU DON'T HAVE TO SELL."
THE WUZZLEDUFF, A FINANCIER? "HOW DEEP DO YOU FIND WATER HERE?"
"NOT WATER, MATE!" ROARED CAPTAIN BILL. "AN OIL WELL WE INTEND TO DRILL!"
"THEN MAN THE PUMPS!" IT WAS NO BLUFF. "MY FORTUNE'S YOURS!" CRIED WUZZLEDUFF.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1940 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

The President's Plan

Months ago the United States began to realize that it could not live in a totalitarian world. Instinctively and at once the American people knew they must resist. Like the people of Britain, they have been more ready than most of their leaders to follow through. They welcomed a gigantic arms program and conscription. They made plain their desire to aid Britain. Lately they have become impatient with the slowness of the common defense effort. Their purpose now finds an effective instrument in President Roosevelt's plan for quick transfers of war materials to the British.

This newspaper has frequently compared aggression to a fire and pointed to the necessity for some form of collective action, some fire department. Mr. Roosevelt uses the same figure, but recognizing that there is today no world fire department, says that if your neighbor's house is burning you lend him your garden hose. You don't try to sell it to him or haggle about a trade, but do expect it or a new hose to be returned when the fire is out. Thus he would lend—or sell under mortgage—American guns, ships, planes and other materials to Britain with an agreement to get them or their equivalents back after the war.

This plan shows imagination, that ability to adapt means to the situation on which the dictators claim to have a monopoly. It cuts through banks of foggy thinking, recognizing that the vital thing is speed in getting weapons to the place where they will be most effective. It may enable America to prove that democracy can act with the appreciation of essentials, the decision and the speed required to meet the totalitarian challenge. Its simplicity should sell it to the American people and avoid a succession of quibbles over dribbles.

Much will have to be worked out about the details. Apparently the President recognizes the rightness of getting popular sanction for any such move, and there will be full discussion and action by Congress. This newspaper feels that it is essential to avoid even the appearance of a "slick deal," or of action which is not clean-cut and fully understood. We see some advantages to straight gifts, but there would be delays in getting large enough gifts. This plan providing repayment in kind is clearly preferable to money loans about which there might be the old difficulty of repayment. It is less risky than sending American ships or convoying British ships. It is less likely to cause incidents inflaming American opinion, and would give Germany a pretext for war only if she sought one.

Compared with the alternatives, this plan may prove more simple and speedy than any. Today, the United States having made its decision to resist totalitarianism, the essential is decisive action to make resistance effective.

More Power Than Water

The new Supreme Court navigated some very shallow water to reach its conclusion in the New River case on Monday. It held that the authority of the United States Government extends to the regulation of electric power from streams which the separate States have long considered to be under their control.

A majority made up of Mr. Justice Stone and the five justices appointed since the incumbency of President Roosevelt rendered the opinion through Mr. Justice Reed that the authority of Congress over commerce "is as broad as the needs of commerce." This allows a great deal of judicial and legislative latitude as to what are the needs of commerce.

The majority moreover decided that the $12,000,000 dam and hydroelectric development of the Appalachian Power Company on the New River in the Blue Ridge Mountain section of Virginia is located on a navigable stream and therefore comes under the regulations of the Federal Power Commission, including possible recapture for government ownership and operation after fifty years.

Mr. Justice Reed indicated that navigability may be a very relative matter, ranging from "the carriage of ocean liners to the floating of logs." Navigation on the New River is chiefly a matter of history, from fifty to a hundred years ago, and of theoretical possibility if the Government should spend a great deal of money to clear and construct a channel in it for boats drawing two feet of water. Mr. Justice Roberts, dissenting, puts his finger on one significance of the decision when he says, "In other words, Congress can create navigability by determining to improve a non-navigable stream."

Doubtless the stanch Federalist, Mr. Chief Justice Marshall seemed to some to be going a long way when in 1824 he set the precedent for the current case. In Gibbons v. Ogden he disallowed the New York steamboat monopoly and said that commerce is more than buying and selling, that it includes navigation. The present application of that doctrine may be in accord with the needs of the times for national authority over natural resources and their development, but it has been arrived at through reasoning apparently governed more by considerations of power—governmental and electrical—than by the depth of water in a mountain stream.

A Good Start

The American State Department has taken wholesome action in refusing the extension of a visitor's permit to the Princess Hohenlohe of Hungary, who is known for her close association with Nazi high officialdom. When she came to the United States from England a year ago a member of Parliament asked why a "notorious member of Hitler's spy organization" should be allowed to leave there. The notice of refusal to extend her permit in the United States was delivered to the office of Capt. Fritz Wiedemann, German Consul at San Francisco, and reputed chief of Nazi espionage in the Western Hemisphere.

At the same time the immigration service refused also to extend the visitor's permit of a young German student described as "an avowed Nazi." Some liberal publications have charged recently that highly connected persons of Fascist or anti-Semitic leanings have been permitted by the State Department to enter the country while visas for democratic refugees were held up by red tape. This would bear investigation.

Meanwhile, J. Edgar Hoover, head of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, declares his organization has a "defense index" of 6,000 names of "potential enemies of the Nation" on a basis of connection with Communism, the German-American Bund or other similar activities. The F. B. I. and the State Department should immediately consult to determine if this number cannot be reduced by some deportations.

Says a writer on problems concerning animals in parks: "Why anyone should want to tease a lion is beyond understanding." Perhaps Premier Mussolini could explain the urge.

Illogical Zo-ology

It's really questionable whether Australian-American friendship will benefit by that recent cargo of creatures from the "continent down under." They've already been haled into the custom courts in the case: "The United States of America versus Various Native Australian Birds, Animals, and Reptiles." And no wonder, for they've been disappearing and reappearing like something out of Alice in Wonderland.

It all began when a steamship arrived in New York with 223 assorted members of Australian fauna, consigned to the Central Park Zoo. Zoo officials said they hadn't ordered them, didn't want them. Then the customs seized them—or tried to. The reported results would have delighted Lewis Carroll. Nine kangaroos were listed; only one has been found. No cranes were expected; three have turned up. One spotted bower bird was looked for; three appeared.

Four wallabies are intact, fortunately, but nothing whatever can be learned of what became of two blue-faced honey-eaters, eleven carpet snakes, and a lonesome fig bird. Perhaps it is just as well. Fortunately there were no snarks.

Of course, some of the missing may have been shunted to other New York zoos, and as for the carpet snakes—have you looked at your broadlooms lately? The main job, however, is to get this case over and done with at once. With Australian animals behaving like this, the United States Navy is liable to think twice about wanting bases in the South Pacific.

The old-timer whose mother fashioned some of his undergarments out of flour sacks may be surprised to learn that sacks now come in "tasty prints suitable for ladies' dresses."

Our Readers Say—

"For They Shall Be Comforted"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Great Britain and the United States mourn the loss of a man—an Ambassador with a mission—a welder of the hearts, aims and ambitions of the peoples of the world's two greatest democracies.

The Ambassador has passed from their sight, but his mission grows beautifully clearer with each passing moment. The two nations vision the possibility of a greater fulfillment of the brotherhood of their aims and actions—presaging that universal brotherhood of man, foreseen by the world's greatest seer and humanitarian, the Master, Christ Jesus. The power of fulfillment of all that the Master knew, thus reveals a glimpse here and now of the continuity of its unfoldment.

Brave Britain, blest America!
Unite your battle-plan;
Victorious, all who live it,—
The love for God and man.

Mary Baker Eddy

The place of the Ambassador of brotherly co-operation in the interests of humanity is surely filled in the hearts of Great Britain and America, by the increase in understanding of his mission. The human need, too, will be met in a simple way—his successor will be revealed and the work go on.

New York — A BRITISH-AMERICAN

Whose Advantage?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The leading editorials in The Christian Science Monitor are a strong bulwark. While breathing the spirit of "liberty and justice for all," they still do not shrink from indicating that course which is for the highest good of humanity, whether or not such a course makes the most popular appeal at the moment.

In an editorial called "Food for Europe," Mr. Hoover's viewpoint is presented first and fully. Yet, to those who can read between the lines, his plan, unquestionably humanitarian in motive, is criticized practically out of his own mouth. The editorial states, "Mr. Hoover is convinced that . . . Nazis . . . would fulfill any agreement because it would be to their advantage to forestall the conditions famine would cause in occupied areas." Mr. Hoover plainly thinks, then, that feeding the countries he proposes to feed would be to their [the Nazis] advantage. This advantage is exactly what those who disagree with Mr. Hoover do not want to give the Nazis.

(MISS) MARY M. FOSTER
La Crescenta, Calif.

Vichy and Freedom

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Can you use this little jingle?

Those messages coming from Vichy
All sound to our ears rather "fishy."
By what pitiful chance
Could they represent France?
"Freedom's done for," they tell us,
But — *is* She?

Newton Center, Mass. MYRTLE A. TISCHE

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

The Bookshelf

The Rainbow's End

Lost mines and buried treasure are scattered about in many places, frequently in the most unlikely places. Any beach where pirates may or may not have landed is a good place to look for pieces of eight in an oaken chest, the ashes of any Civil War mansion may cover a crock full of double eagles, any canyon in the Southwest may be the hiding place of saddlebags full of the ill-gotten gains of the James Brothers, the Dalton gang or the Youngers. Of course the outlaws may not have passed that way; on the other hand, who knows? At least there is no better field for the development of local talent than the elaboration of tales about local buried treasure.

Such tales flourish in direct ratio, it seems, to the wildness and inhospitality of a region. They are especially numerous and vigorous in the arid parts of the Southwest; that jumble of dune sand, barren mountains, sterile canyons, and giant cactus which centers about the mouth of the Colorado River contains some of the richest deposits of treasure lore in the world. The difficulty is, as Philip A. Bailey points out in GOLDEN MIRAGES (New York: Macmillan. $3) that, while a great many people know where these lost mines or forgotten caches lie, nobody can find them. So, while he is firmly convinced that the treasure is there—somewhere—he prefers to go out after stories about it.

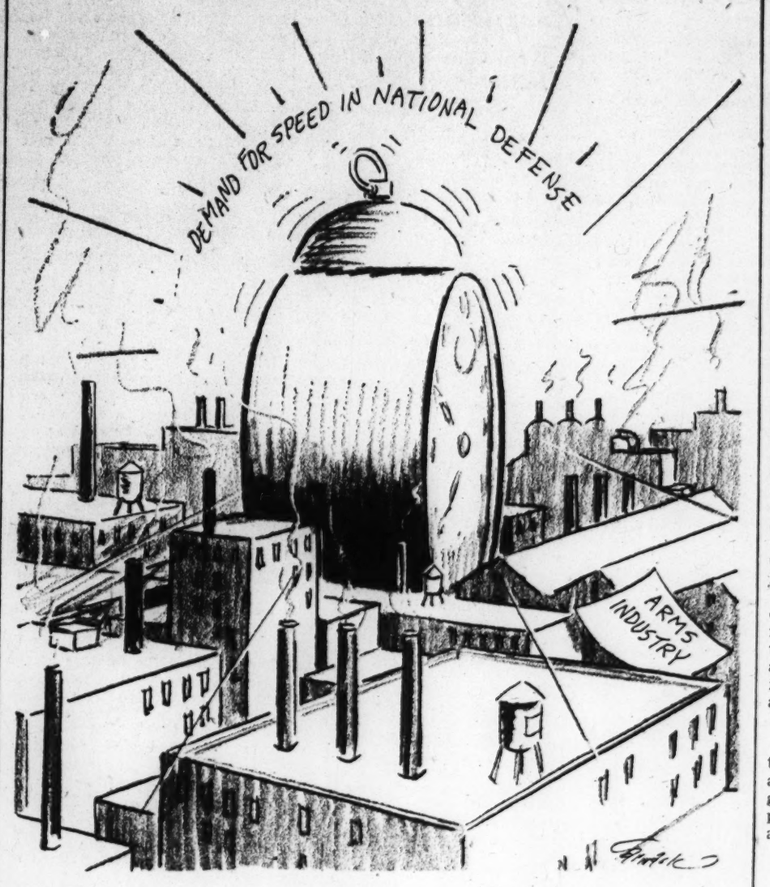
Undoubtedly there are deposits of valuable minerals in Arizona, California, and Sonora deserts; occasionally, even today, someone finds a mine, and perhaps, once in a great while, a treasure which has been buried and forgotten There is the Lost Pegleg Mine, for instance, famous all over the West, and practically ubiquitous. Mr. Bailey proves that there really was a Pegleg Smith who actually found a rich mine. He even gives a biographical sketch, very circumstantial. Men are still looking for Pegleg Smith's strike. It is also probable that Indians know of lodes so protected by natural environment that no white man is likely to find them without help; Mexicans may have knowledge of mineral deposits which they are loth to share with gringos; and it is barely possible that hard-pressed adventurers have buried gold they could not carry.

But romance runs hand in hand with the mirage; inside information imparted by a grateful Indian, or a parchment map with detailed directions—once the last hope of an impoverished hidalgo or dross to a hermit no longer a prey to the deceitfulness of riches—is likely to be a sure guide to strenuous adventure, considerable risk of getting lost and missing the few and unreliable waterholes, and plenty of digging. On the other hand, he who hunts with his ears may bring back a whole book full of golden tales.

Besides the treasure legends there are ghost stories, tall tales, desert lore, sketches of tough, sunburned sons of the desert, and advice on how to hunt for treasure—this last mostly negative. Mr. Bailey writes from long years of acquaintance with the desert and its denizens. The book, done *con amore*, is a delightful footnote to the history of mining in the West.

K. C. K.

Wake Up, America!



Grandma Puts Her Foot Down

"This year," Grandma announced firmly, "it's only going to be for the children." We were looking for all the boxes marked "Christmas" on the attic shelves.

"By the time we get a big dinner, and trim the tree, and decorate the house, and buy presents for all the family and the relatives—in town and out of town—and the friends and their children, and the servants and their children, and the postman, and the garbage man, and the grocer's boy . . . well, it's just getting to be too much!"

Grandma's observations ran on like an Old Testament verse, almost without punctuation. She pushed back a strand of hair and left a long smudge on her satin cheek. Three large suit boxes, a hat box, and a whole row of little, flat ones tied in clusters, with oddly patched and knotted Christmas ribbons in lieu of cord, were the result of our round-up.

"We'll weed out the best of the smallest ornaments and give everything else away right now," Grandma decreed, pulling at the knots. "I think maybe we'll get a small, artificial tree this year to keep . . . economical . . . clean. . . ."

"But you said we'd do that last year," I put in, "and then we didn't."

"I know," the head of the family acknowledged.

"Maybe we had better keep the things a while longer," I urged, remembering. . . .

"No," the answer came firmly, "it's too expensive. We need the money for other things. It's a lot of fuss over the wrong things. After all, we lose sight of the real meaning of Christmas wearing ourselves out with all these gimcracks."

* * *

The string popped on one of the boxes. Its lid came off and out tumbled curling vermilion poinsettias which had come down stairs for years each Yuletide to grace the dining room, upheld loosely in the same deep, cut-crystal vase. They were as radiantly alive, there in the white tissues, as when they had been put to bed on January 2, last.

Brittle bits of dried pine clicked to the floor from the crackling papers, scattering aromatic pins around our toes. At once the room was fragrant with remembrance. The pine tree, holding its unnatural burden of man-made garnishments gracefully in its generous arms, had perfumed the whole house during those few weeks it had blessed us with its beauty.

"That WAS a beautiful tree last year," Grandma murmured, her inquisitive hands busily shaking out scarlet satin ribbons. A yellow slip of paper spun to the floor. It was a list of purchases from some bygone Christmas, as poignantly remindful as the scented needles.

On and on went the list, reminiscing of puddings and sugar plums in extravagant, holiday fashion—currants, citron, almonds, pecans, figs, cherries glacé, cloves, crystallized pineapple, ginger, tangerines. . . .

"Oh, the little crèche!" Grandma squealed. "I guess you were too young to remember how hard it was to collect the pieces. We sent to New York to buy the animals. The little Family came all the way from Europe. Just think, you can get them in the dime stores today without any trouble." She dusted off the Joseph with her apron.

Grandma arranged the Family on the shelf above us and began to take tree ornaments from their honeycomb boxes, peeling off their crumpled newspaper skins eagerly. There were dozens of fragile baubles of dainty design—glass birds, frosted stars, varicolored fruits. There were spindles wound with tree necklaces of silver and gold tinsel, crepe paper vines, multicolored, beaded strands.

* * *

"When I was a girl, we used to make everything for our tree," Grandma went on, "and we strung popcorn by the yards and made balls with it. We wrapped the balls in colored papers, or ribbons, or colored cloth. We hung real fruit on the tree and made cranberry chains. Father cut the tree for us himself and set it up We were very, very careful about the little candles when they were lighted.

"We gilded nuts and hung them with home-made ginger cooky stars on red string. Then we all of us would hang our special treasures on the tree—anything which caught our fancy. Sometimes it was an old bird's nest, or a brooch or bracelet, or maybe it was a prized arithmetic paper with a perfect grade on it. It was meant as a sort of renewal of gratitudes. . . ."

"That's when Christmas really meant something, I guess," I sighed.

"Meant something? Why, child, no more than any other years. Why, no, now I think of it, Christmas is always for memories. First, for the Christ Child, and then, for all children. It grows and grows with memories . . . like right now. . . ." Her dusty hand swept her eyes.

"Well," I put in hurriedly, "we had better start the sorting. Which ones shall we give away? Let's weed them out as we go through them right now."

"No," Grandma answered firmly, "let's not give them away this year." She spoke as though the idea had been mine all the time!

VIRGINIA SHIRLEY

From Yesterday for Today

"To consult with the wisest and the greatest men. . . . To use books rightly.—Ruskin.

"Learn First to Obey"

Everything conspires to take away from a man who is set in authority over others the sense of justice and reason. Much trouble, we are told, is taken to teach young princes the art of reigning: but their education seems to do them no good. It would be better to begin by teaching them the art of obeying. The greatest kings whose praises history tells were not brought up to reign: reigning is a science we are never so far from possessing as when we have learnt too much of it, and one we acquire better by obeying than by commanding. "For the best, and also the shortest way of finding out what is good and what is bad is to consider what you would have wished to happen or not happen, had another than you been Emperor." (Tacitus)—JEAN JACQUES ROUSSEAU (1712-1778) in "The Social Contract."

The Wide Horizon

God-Centered Government

By Mary Burt Messer

It is widely acknowledged today under the pressures of our time that Christianity and democracy march together. This is a light-bringing recognition, coming to the support of self-government in a threatening hour.

To begin with the citizen himself: It is clear that a spiritually awakened man is not the proper subject of dictatorial control. He is committed to an inner government. He begins to see and to attempt to follow an inner spiritual law. This is the man who is awake to the need for democracy. And democracy needs him. He needs democracy because it provides him with the maximum of freedom to "work out his own salvation." Democracy needs him because he is in part self-governed; he can be allowed to operate with fewer "thou shalt nots" of a legal sort.

This means that the leaders of democracy should exercise a limited authority, should represent rather than rule the people's will. As to the exercise of arbitrary personal power, either in private enterprise or public office, it is a well-known fact that it tends to change a leader's characteristics. It is equally true that it tends to change the characteristics of those subject to it. The one becomes more absolute; the other more helplessly dependent.

This not only leads away from a society of equal citizens, from the spirit of democracy. It is a matter of even deeper import that it leads away from individual spiritual advancement, that essential progress of the inner man which is the source and fount of all true outward progress.

* * *

The teachings of the Founder of Christianity on the relations of ruler and ruled are brief. But his acts and words are unforgettable, coming from one who had disappointed those who expected him to appear as king:

> Ye know that the princes of the Gentiles exercise dominion over them, and they that are great exercise authority upon them.
>
> But it shall not be so among you: but whosoever will be great among you, let him be your minister;
>
> And whosoever will be chief among you, let him be your servant.

The Christian company was to know the rule of no dictator. A God-governed and a dictator-governed society are opposed conceptions. Dictatorship at best—indeed, especially when it is benevolent—draws attention to itself as the prime source of good. This is the secret of its temporary power. It is by its very nature a threat to and contradiction of the God-centered life.

* * *

The leading dictatorships today run true to type. The Soviet Government repudiates religious faith and practice. Hermann Rauschning records Hitler as saying, "One is either a German or a Christian. You cannot be both." A certain mystical claim on the part of the Führer focuses an almost religious fervor on himself.

"It shall not be so among you." Here we have the tenderly guiding, fostering thought of one who knew human nature through and through, but who at the same time knew the infinite possibilities of spiritually prompted men and women. It was to the latter that Jesus spoke, defining democracy for those who have found a spiritual sovereignty within. To such we must look for the saving of democracy from the pitfall of self-interest; for its practical triumph as a working plan of daily existence.

Mirror of World Opinion

Liquor and Insurance

Unless there is a substantial decrease in liquor consumption in the United States, American insurance companies will soon be forced to make some drastic regulations regarding payment of claims to alcoholic indulgence. During 1939, out of a total of more than 5,600,000 new life policies written, 20 cent of applications were turned down because of excessive use of alcoholic beverages. . . .

Inspection firms who investigate all applicants [observe] that drinking in the younger set shows a great increase since repeal in 1933, among both men and women.

The Great Northern Life Insurance Co. of Chicago affirms that "the liquor habit is a major factor in sickness and accident insurance."

The Provident Mutual Life Company says, "heavy and steady drinking significantly shortens the average duration of life."—From a letter to *The Knickerbocker News*, Albany, N. Y.

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